The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,598.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	53 0
——— including postage	„	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„	28 0
——— including postage	„	38 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto	„	3 8
Third Ditto	„	2 8
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line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
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In the native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

PRIDEAUX—SCOTT—At Camp near Deesa, by the Rev. A. Miller, B. A., Robert Anstice Prideaux, Lieutenant and Quarter Master of H. M.'s 2-4th Regiment N. I., to Sophia Isabella Winckworth, eldest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Winckworth Scott, Commandant H. M.'s 20th Regiment N. I.—No Cards.

DEATH.

MALCOLM—April 2nd, at Ahmednuggur, Mcmnie, the dear child of Brigadier General Malcolm, aged 0 c year and nin months.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abassi, Lingo, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	10th & 24th
„ Muscat	8th & 22nd	„ Bushire	13th 27th
„ B Abbas	11th 25th	„ Lingo	15th 29th
„ Lingo	13th 27th	„ B. Abbas	17th 31st
„ Bushire	19th 3rd	„ Muscat	21st 5th
Arrive Bussorah	27th 31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd 12th

The Steamer "MARIA IRAN," 650 tons, 160 H. P., Commander J. Aveen, will be despatched as above on 17th April.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer bound from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer as above twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abassi, Lingo, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	10th & 24th
„ Muscat	8th 22nd	„ Bushire	13th 27th
„ B Abbas	11th 25th	„ Lingo	15th 29th
„ Lingo	13th 27th	„ B. Abbas	17th 31st
„ Bushire	19th 3rd	„ Muscat	21st 5th
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THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	1st & 15th	Leave Calcutta	1st & 15th
„ Cowar	3rd 17th	„ Bimlipatam	4th 18th
„ Mangalore	5th 19th	„ Vizagapatam	6th 20th
„ Cannanore	8th 22nd	„ Cocanada	9th 23rd
„ Calicut	10th 24th	„ Madras	12th 25th
„ Cochin	12th 26th	„ Negapatam	13th 27th
„ Tuticorin	14th 28th	„ Galle	15th 29th
„ Colombo	16th 30th	„ Colombo	17th 31st
„ Galle	17th 31st	„ Tuticorin	19th 2nd
„ Negapatam	19th 2nd	„ Cochin	22nd 5th
„ Madras	21st 4th	„ Calicut	24th 7th
„ Cocanada	23rd 6th	„ Cannanore	26th 9th
„ Vizagapatam	25th 8th	„ Mangalore	28th 11th
„ Bimlipatam	27th 10th	„ Cowar	30th 13th
Arrive Calcutta	29th 12th	Arrive Bombay	2nd 16th

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUR," 1040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander H. Patterson, will be despatched as above, at noon on 15th April.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st of the Moon, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the Peach Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and transship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders :—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Mandwa.	Karanja.	Dhurumtur.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	0 6	0 4	0 2	0 2	0 0
Second Class	0 8	0 6	0 3	0 3	0 0
Third Class	0 4	0 0	0 2	0 2	0 0

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Nagaon.	Rajpoory.	Dharumtur.	Karanja.	Oolwa.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2
Second Class	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3
Third Class	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice :—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 18th December, 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Dep. Saturday.	Cochin	Dep. Saturday.
Ratnagherry. „	Sunday.	Beypore ..... „	Sunday.
Vingorla ..... „	Sunday.	Calicut ..... „	Monday.
Goa ..... „	Monday.	Tellicherry ..... „	Monday.
Carwar ..... „	Monday.	Cannanore ..... „	Monday.
Coompta ..... „	Monday.	Mangalore ..... „	Tuesday.
Mangalore .. „	Tuesday.	Coompta ..... „	Wednesday.
Cannanore .. „	Wednesday.	Carwar ..... „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry . „	Wednesday.	Goa ..... „	Wednesday.
Calicut ..... „	Wednesday.	Vingorla ..... „	Thursday.
Beypore ..... „	Wednesday.	Ratnagherry .. „	Thursday.
Cochin ..... Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay ..... Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "TELLY" will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 6th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE S. S. "INDORE," Captain Green, Commander, having engaged a greater part of her cargo, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 17th April, at 6 A. M. precisely.

Applications for Freight or Passage to be made immediately to

C. B. COLAH,
Agent, S. S. *Indore*.

At Messrs. P. M. & F. B. COLAH & Co.

FOR GOA DIRECT.

THE well-known Steamer "PHLOX" Captain T. Gueizelaar, has been thoroughly refitted in Hull and Mechinery, will leave for the above Port on MONDAY, 8th April 1867 at Noon. Starting from the Apollo Bunder. For Freight or Passage, apply to

MESSRS. DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.

2, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay, 30th March.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company intend despatching Steamers to Suez on the undermentioned dates during the present and ensuing months :—

April 14th, 29th, and 29th.
May 4th, 14th, 24th, and 24th.

For particulars of Freight and Passage Money apply to

GEORGE HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

FOR HAVRE.

(To sail about 20th instant)

MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH & SONS Ship "CITY OF CANTON," 908 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a few first class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship *City of Canton*.

Bombay, 1st April 1867.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 20th April.)

THE new clipper ship "DILHARREE," 1,293 tons register, A. 1 14 years at Lloyds, James Bannatyne, Commander.

This fine vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agent, of ship *Dilharree*.

Bombay, 16th March, 1867.

NOTICE.—Shippers of Cargo per S. S. "INDORE," for Singapore and Hongkong, will please have their Cargo on board before the 8th instant as the Steamer will positively sail on the morning of the 10th.

Passengers to be on board on the evening of the 9th.

C. B. COLAH, Agent S. S. *Indore*.

MASONIC NOTICE.—A SPECIAL Communication of the DISTRICT GRAND LODGE of Bombay will be held at the Freemasons' Hall, at the rear of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th April next, at 6 o'clock precisely,

By order of the District Grand Master,
C. E. MITCHELL, W. M. 944,
District Grand Secretary,

9th April 1867.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. V., for April—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *in Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company is convened for TUESDAY the ninth day of April at 11 A. M. at the Offices of the Liquidators to consider and adopt some resolution with regard to a proposition to be made by the Liquidator of the Asiatic Banking Corporation for a COMPROMISE in respect of the monies due by the Bank to this Company.

GEO. WHITLEY, for Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited.

Bombay, 1st April 1867.

ESTATE OF RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above Estate will be held, at the Office of Messrs. Remington & Co., in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 17th instant, at 4 P. M., when the Arbitrators who submit a Report of their proceedings, and of the prospects of the Liquidation under the Deed of arrangement, and the Creditors will be requested to decide upon the future action to be taken, as regards the final distribution of assets, and adjustment of the Estate.

F. A. SPENCER,
Manager to the Arbitrators.

Bombay, 5th April 1867.

FLESH BRUSHES just to hand. On Sale by TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND, will be held in the Town Hall on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 5½ P. M.

L. G. HYNES,
For Offg. Secy. Civil Fund.

Bombay, C. F. Office, 2nd April 1867.

NOTICE.—The Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, hereby gives Notice, that on and after MONDAY the 8th of April instant, he will be prepared to supply the Shipping in Port with WATER, at the rate of Rupee 1 per Ton or 250 Gallons.

Further particulars may be had upon application at his Office.

J. EVERARD PRYCE,
Act. Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.

Office of the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, Bombay, 3rd April 1867.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—Barque "ALGERNON," Captain T. R. Mowat, is open for FREIGHT or CHARTER to Colombo, or Madras. Apply to CURSETJEE NOSSERWANJEE CAMA & Co.

Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle. Agents.

ON and after the 15th instant, Six Sets of GOVERNMENT QUARTERS will be available at Matheran. They are plainly furnished, but Occupants must bring their own House Linen—cooking and servants.

The following is the Scale of Charges for each Set :—

Subaltern	15	Rupees per Month.
Captain	25	„ „
Field Officer	45	„ „
Non Military	60	„ „

Preference of Occupancy will be given to Sick Officers.

Further Information may be obtained from the Superintendent to whom all the applications should be addressed.

JOHN LUMSDAINE, Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office, Matheran, 3rd April 1867.

P. AND O. S. N. COMPANY.—First Class PASSENGERS embarking from India by this Company's Steamers within six months of their arrival from England, and Vice Versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the return Passage money.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay.

THE EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 27, Meadow Street, at 1 P. M., on FRIDAY, the 12th April, 1867, to pass the following special resolutions :—

That the time when the qualification of a Director shall be the "Ownership of five shares or more of which he must have been the registered proprietor for three Months at least previously" be cancelled, and the following inserted in their stead—"the qualification of a Director shall be the ownership of two shares or more of which he must have been the registered proprietor for one Month at least previously."

That Clause XCII. of the Articles of Association intimating that "Shareholders are to pay 9 per cent. interest on Calls in arrears" be cancelled, and the following to be inserted instead "That the minimum Interest on Calls in arrears is to be 9 per cent., but higher rates may be charged at the discretion of the Directors."

By order,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

27, Meadow Street, 25th March, 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and of the DECCAN COTTON CLEANING & PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

The CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required on or before THURSDAY, the 11th day of April next, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their Debts or Claims and the names and addresses of their Attorneys, if any, to ALEXANDER THOMSON, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, at his Office in Rampart Row, and if so required, by notice, in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their Attorneys to come in and place their said Debts or Claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in any default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

SATURDAY, the 27th day of April next, at half-past 10 of the clock, in the forenoon, at the Chambers of the Honorable Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, in the Court House, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the Debts and Claims.—Dated this 26th day of March, 1867.

CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Solicitors to the Official Liquidators.

NOTICE.—THE PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY, (LIMITED).—The next ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, 3, Farlie Place, Calcutta, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th April, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts, and transacting any other business that may then be brought forward.

The following Resolutions which have been approved by the Board of Directors, will then be moved :—

That Clause 29 of the Articles of Association be altered by expunging the words "who is indebted to the Company" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "of the Transferree is not approved by the Directors."

That Clause 25 of the Articles of Association be altered by expunging the words "Rupees Two" and investing in lieu thereof, the words "Eight annas per share."

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th March, 1867.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE.—A 2nd DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of this Company, at the rate of Six Rupees per Share, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on application to the undersigned. It will be requisite to produce at the same time the Receipts of the payment of the First and Second Calls.

F. CHAMBERS, Liquidator.

Bombay, 6th February 1867.

PERFUMES.—FRESH SUPPLIES of Bayley's Ess. Bouquet (King George IV.-favourite) Piesse and Lubin's Tally Ho, Newmarket, Jockey Club, Verbina, Frangipanni, Trump Card, &c. &c., Smyth and Nephew's Magnolia, Magnet, Musc, Violet, Geranium, &c. &c., on sale by TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.), Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

COOLING MEDICINE.—Bishop's Granular effervescent CITRATE OF MAGNISIA (the original preparation) is a mild and agreeable Saline, and taken before breakfast daily, an efficacious preventive of fever and its consanguineous disorders incident during the hot seasons Agents : TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

M. POULIN is prepared to give Instructions in the use of the Foil, Broadsword, and Singlestick at his ROOMS in Messrs. Sassoon's Buildings.

Hours on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from 6½ to 10 A. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY from 4 to 7 P. M.

Terms Rs. 35 per month, three lessons a week.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made by SAMULDASS RAGHUNATHDASS, LUCKMIDASS CULLIANJEE, PUNDLICK NARRAYEN, MANECKLALL VIZBHOOCANDASS and MUNCHARAM PETTAMBER to the Official Liquidator of the above-named Corporation for payment to them of dividends DUE on the letters of allotment of the said Corporation Nos 56, 779, 1156, 1553, 887, 889, 926, 1393, 144, 1301, 136, 1489, 999, 1098, 1088, 1120, 484, 1362, 1269, 1103, 1963, 564, 607, 477, 587, 1635, 563, 1448, 536, 625, 699, 1384, 521, 724, 1210, 1279, 1291, 1535, 1151, 173, 726, 1409, 869, 1008, 461, and standing in the names of the following persons viz. Chugunlal Muncharam, Abdool Hameed, Nanabhai Tricumjee, Humar Maladin, Chunilal Motecelal, Narranbhoy Pranjeevan, Vellee Goolamanee, Pestonjee Burjorjee, Hubib Hoosan, Goolam Saheb Mumbdoo, Khairaz Premjee, Raghoo Shamjee, Pragjee Khengar, Raghoo Ramdass, Arthur William Reynalds, Thomas McQueen, Washington Irving, Hoosan Cassum, John Mahomed Sayen, Robinson Bourgeard, Lemanmarks, Haroe Narrayen, Sullay Mahomed, Shaik Esmail, Allaraki Curumsey, Dewjee Ludha, G. W. Lewis, Ludha Kurreem Somar Mohomed, Bhawoo Mahadeva, Jehangeer Hormusjee, Cullianjee Nanjee, Sakanjeeva Jetha, Jeychund Premchund, Gumputram Tricundass, Ryman Khan, Curroona Sunker Kasswamy, Amroodeen Nugadew, Dajee Bapoo Naique, Joseph Ross, Govind Luckmichund, Moolnarayen Maharawalla, Jugonath Raghunath, Damoder Ramchunder, Mookumchund Motechund.

Any person or persons having any claim or claims in respect of the shares abovementioned are required to make the same known in writing to the said Official Liquidator at his office in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise they will be precluded from receiving any dividend on the said shares.

E. & F. STANGER LEATHES,
Attorneys for Samuldass Raghunathdass and others.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1867.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Season '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner, Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to 13
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks		18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose	cs. 10	12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	„	3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	„	3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	„	4 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	„	4 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	„	6 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	„	6 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy		2 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60, 65		0 0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0

COLLARS.

BADHAM'S Regent Collars. „	Per doz.	6 7
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars		6 7
BADHAM'S India and Dux Collars		6 7
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Czar Collars		6 7

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.	25	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 2 ft. 9 in.	28	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	30	0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in.	40	0
SOUTHGATES' Railway and Portmanteaus	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Railways	19	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Coat Bags	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags	8	0
BADHAM'S Fur Rugs	16	to 20
BADHAM'S Reversible Railway Rug	12	0
BADHAM'S Carriage Rug	30	0
BADHAM'S Blanket Rug	30	0
PRINCE OF WALES' Sandringham Rug	30	0
BADHAM'S Railway Mands & Shawls	22	0

HAT DEPARTMENT.

"LANDED" PER "DILBHUR."

An immense assortment of Ellwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, viz. Brisbane, Brother San, Confederate, Versailles, Nautilus, Newmarket, Seome, Oxford, Cambridge, Hampden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

CORRESPONDING FIRM :

BADHAM BROS.

B. F. CAMA'S TRUST.—All DEBTORS to this ESTATE are hereby required forthwith to PAY to the undersigned the amount of their DEBTS; and all CREDITORS are requested to send in their CLAIMS without delay, accompanied with all necessary Vouchers, and made up with Interest to 31st July 1866.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama's Estate.

No. 6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1867.

ACT XIX. of 1857.—In the matter of the BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the above Company are requested forthwith to pay their several DEBTS, and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS are hereby required to forward their Claims and Vouchers for adjustment to the undersigned, at No. 6 Rampart Row, Bombay.

HENRY GAMBLE,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—TREACHER AND Co. (LIMITED) have just received the following :—

A selection of STEREOSCOPIC LENSES.
Single and double CARD DE VISITE LENSES.
Triplet LENSES.
PORTRAIT LENSES by Ross and Dallineyer.
Portrait CAMERAS.
Large BACK GROUNDS in oil for the studio.
Frames for OPAL PRINTING, &c. &c.
A large assortment of first class PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS and SUNDRIES, always in stock.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOT, Byculla.

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.—G. NICOLL & Co. have always in stock a large and varied assorted of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, Gentlemen's Gaiters, &c.

All orders promply executed.

TERMS—CASH.

No. 24, Meadow Street, next doors to Messrs. Treacher and Co.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT.—Six light Central Revolving Lamp, complete.

Spanish Mahogany Cushions, stuffed with the best India Rubber, and covered with superfine Cloth.

Superfine Table Cloth for Bed and Cushions and extra Pockets.

Thurston's best Cues and Tips.

Pool, Billiard and Bagatelle Balls.

Pool Marking Boards and Pool Baskets.

Divided Pool Money Receivers, and Pool Ball Receivers.

Billiard Rules, Pool and Pyramid ditto.

French Cue Tips, Cement and Chalk.

Thurston's Miniature Billiard Tables, complete 5 feet in length.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Bombay.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY is now open at No. 7, CHUBCH GATE STREET, FORT.

Cartes de Visite at Rs. 18 per dozen, and ½ dozen Rs. 10.
Cabinet Pictures at Rs. 30 per dozen.
Portraits and Groups, 8 by 6, Rs. 40 per dozen.
Do. do. 10 by 8, Rs. 50 per dozen.

Large sizes by appointment. Life size Busts, coloured or plain; Views of all the most interesting parts of Western India, Native Characters, &c. Studio open from 9 to 4 or earlier by previous appointment.

D. SYKES,
Operator and General Manager.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for puddling the inside face of No. 3 Dam of the Velar Reservoir.

Further particulars relating to this Contract may be obtained on reference to the undersigned.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 8th instant, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Municipality, City of Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 1st April 1867.

TURKISH SWEETMEAT, called RAHAT LOUCOUM.—Received a fresh supply per last Mail Steamer.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

For ROUTE to MATHERAN, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For ROUTE to MAHABLESHWUR, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For ROUTE to the COTTON DISTRICTS, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For ROUTE to CALCUTTA, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the ROUTES to the CAVES of AJUNTA and ELLORA, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the ROUTES to EUROPE, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the ROUTES to CHINA and AUSTRALIA, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the LATEST ALTERATIONS in the G. I. P. RAILWAY and B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the SAILING of the OVERLAND and COASTING STEAMERS, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price 8 Annas.

NOW READY
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR APRIL.
CONTAINING

The ARRIVALS and DEPARTURES of the TRAINS of all the INDIAN RAILWAYS.
The DATES of SAILING of the VESSELS of all the INDIAN, STEAM and SHIPPING COMPANIES.
The TRANSIT ARRANGEMENTS of the INDIAN DAK COMPANIES.
ROUTES by STEAMERS.
ROUTES in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY and CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Price—Eight Annas.

NOTICES.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY, CHRONOMETER MAKERS and Importers of English and foreign WATCHES & JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions. Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

Pateck
Benoit,
Courvoisier Brothers

Celebrated Gold & Silver Watches,

and some eminent London and Paris Watch Manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss Head Firm, for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibition of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865 for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks, having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

ROSSELET & Co.—(No. 6, Meadow Street, Fort.)—Beg respectfully to thank their Friends and Customers for their liberal support in the various branches of their Trade, and trust that their constant endeavours and increased facilities will insure the patronage of the Public.

ROSSELET & Co., Agents for several eminent Jewellers and Watchmanufacturers in England and the Continent, have the pleasure to announce that they are now in possession of their new stock for 1867—comprising: London, Paris, and Geneva made Jewelry of the latest and most fashionable patterns and designs in an endless variety, too numerous to mention, and of which R. & Co. invite an early inspection; this jewelry is of the leading manufacturers of Europe, and warranted by Rosselet & Co., to be of fine Gold and superior workmanship.

ROSSELET & Co. have also on view an entirely new and extensive assortment of Single and Double cased WATCHES both for Ladies and Gentlemen, in the greatest possible variety, in Gold and Silver cases, with the latest improvements and highly finished, all made by their House firm and warranted by Rosselet & Co. to keep correct time and to go thirty hours; also Jno. Jones, Dent's, and McCabe's celebrated Gold and Silver Hunters, Clocks, Musical boxes, Silver Ware, &c. &c.

Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c. carefully repaired. Orders from up-country stations will receive every attention

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866.

NOTICE.—CAPTAINS and AGENTS are respectfully informed that LENAHAN'S IRON WORKS are in full operation at the Victoria Bunder, next to the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba. Ships' Boats can come alongside the Works, whereby a saving of about 20 per cent. may be reckoned on, as no Coolies or Carts are required to convey work to and from the interior of the Town as has been the charges hitherto, while the Charges will be found as moderate as those of other Workshops in Bombay. Orders for every description of wood work executed also.

RED BOOT MART—ESTABLISHED 1845.—R. PARTRIDGE has THIS DAY received per Steamer *Nada* the following Goods made expressly to order :—

Ladies' Black and Bronze Kid Black and Coloured Cashmere White Satica, White Jean and the Croquet Boot in Kid, with and without heels, for house and walking purposes.

Ladies Black and Colored Morocco and White Jean Slippers.

Boys and Girls Boots and Shoes from size 1 to 4, in great variety.

Gentlemen's Silk, Patent, Kid Enamel, Calf, Morocco, Kangaroo Brown, White and Straw Colored Buckskin, Canvas and Drill Boots and Shoes.

Knee and thigh Gaiters with spring and button Fastenings.

Napbian Riding Boots in Brown and Enamel Leather.

Gentlemen's Patent, Black and Colored Morocco Turkish Pile and Fancy Slippers.

All orders promply attended to. Terms—Cash.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice that a QUARTERLY

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

The market has been more active to-day, and inquiry has sprung up for Royal and Presidency Bank shares, the former of which are wanted at 62 and the latter at Rs. 69 per share, but there are no sellers. Elphinstones have risen to 470 at which rate sales have been effected.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
2,160,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,200 per share.
10,55,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay ...	72 p ct. dis.
1,500,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	38 to 70 per sh.
2,000,000	200	200	Rs6 per	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	43 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Bro(d) Banking Company ...	99 per share.
1,000,000	250	25½	nil	Central Bank ...	10 per share.
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	190 per share.
800,000	200	25	.....	China Bank ...	15 per share.
750,000	250	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	31 ex-div.
1,500,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London ...	No quotation.
400,000	200	200	.....	Indian Peninsular	
2,250,000	1,000	1,000	15	London & China ...	14 p share.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	Madras Banks ...	80 p c. p.m.
				National Bank of India ...	112 per sh.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Cor.	75 p ct p.m. ex-di
600,000	200	200	.....	Royal Bank of Ind.	62 per share
.....	250	100	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	35 per share. [ni

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	1,000 p.s.
1,680,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	470 per share.
1,000,000	1,000	400	.....	New Docks ...	100 p. s.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	.....	Prare Land Co. ...	100 p.s.
110,000	2,000	200	.....	House and Land Investment Co. ...	45 per share.
200,000	5,000	4,000	.....	Maragon Land and Reclamation Co...	320 p. sh.
....	2,000	1,100	20 p s	Port Canning...	150 per share.
5,120,000	10,000	6,200	.....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co...	1,060 p. sh.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	all	5 p ct	G.I.P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	225 per sh.
£20	£15	5 p ct.	Do. New £5 shares	
£20	£2	5 p ct.	Do.	No quotations.
£100	all	5 p ct	Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.....	

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	4 months' sight...	2s. 0¼d. to 0¾d.
Do. Credits...	4 Do. do. ...	2s. 1d.
Do. Documents ...	4 Do. do. ...	2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta ...	At sight	99½.
Do.	20 days' sight ...	98¾.
Do.	30 Do. do. ...	99.
Madras... ...	30 Do. do. ...	1 dis.
China	Demand	218 nominal.
China Bills ...	90 days sight ...	218.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	...	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	...	9 do.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	...	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	...	11 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	...	Rs. 88½	
... ... Sicca ... Loan 1852-53	...	...	92
... ... Co.'s 1855-56	...	...	
... ... 1854-55	...	...	85½
... ... 1855-56	...	...	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	...	...	104½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	...	...	102
Five and a half per cent.	...	...	103½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	...	Rs. 16-8-0.
Bank of England Notes	...	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	...	,, 225
Carolus	...	,, 226
Mexican Dollars	...	,, 220
German Crowns	...	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	...	,, 223
Bar Silver	...	,, 108-8-0
Gold Leaf	...	,, 16-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English ...	...	,, 16-0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 6TH APRIL.

OLD.	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawgineel ...	248 to 255
Dholleru ...	190 to 210
Bhownuggur ...	
Oomrawuttee ...	170 to 195
Akote ...	215 to 225
Compta ...	210 to 215
Vingoria ...	
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee ...	238 to 248
Akote ...	
Khandeish ...	235 to 240
Barsee ...	
Dholleru ...	210 to 230
Bhownuggur ...	
Hingunghaut ...	250 to 260
Broach ...	240 to 250
Veeravul ...	225 to 230
Vingoria ...	235 to 240
Compta...	240 to 245
Dharwar Sawgineel ...	260 to 270

Ready Sales... ... 400 Candies.
For Future Delivery... 900 Candies.
Market dull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 6.

Brunker, Lieutenant and Adjutant 26th Cameronians, on duty, from Belgaum
Thomson, Surgeon C., Bombay Medical Service, on sick certificate, from Bhopal.
Tower, Lieutenant Colonel, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on sick certificate, from Ahmednuggar.
Pitman, Surgeon Major H., 1st Granadier Regiment N. I., on duty, from Belgaum.
Johnston, Assistant Surgeon J., 26th Cameronians, on duty, from Belgaum.
Maitland, Surgeon Major G., Staff, on duty, from Belgaum.
Poett, Staff Veterinary Surgeon A., Staff, on duty, from Kirkee.
Maclean, Surgeon A., Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 6.

aclean, Surgeon A., Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to Matheran or Bulsar.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 5th April, 1867.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTORS.

The following ruling is published for information and guidance :—

No. 1097.

Bombay Castle, 29th March.

Memorandum from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India No. 688, dated 19th March, 1867.

No. 685.

To the Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, Military Department.

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 2280, of the 3rd July 1866, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, that the Government of India is pleased to rule that Regimental Instructors of Musketry shall be placed on the footing, as regards leave and allowances with other Regimental Staff Officers.—I am &c.,

(Signed) W. M. LEES, Major,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

PASSED EXAMINATION.

The undermentioned officers and soldiers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostance by the lower standard :—

Captain A. J. Wake, Royal Artillery, Aide-d-Camp to His Excellency the Governor; Lieutenant J. A. Grattan, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant W. H. F. Sarell, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant M. Toole, Royal Horse Artillery; Lance Corporal B. Featherstone, 45th Foot; Lance Corporal T. Scully, 45th Foot; Private John Bruce, 96th Foot; and Gunner J. Scandrett, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL.
6 Apelles ..... McLay ..... Colombo, March 18.
Lord Elphinstone (s) ... Stretton ..... Cochin, March 30.
7 Sam Mandel ..... Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL.
6 Baron Van Heemstra ..... Nipperas ..... Liverpool.
Abel Tasman ..... Rykes ..... Liverpool.
Channel Light ..... Hayes ..... Liverpool.
Merrie England ..... Pollock ..... Liverpool.
Tilly (s) ..... Platts ..... Malabar Coast.
Sultan (s) ..... Eyre ..... China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—

Ship *Omer Pacha*, J. Krokstad, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *C. N., F. G. Freeman*, bound to Calcutta (via Coast.)

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—

Ship *Ramenides*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Lady Palmerston*, for Liverpool
P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Salsette*, for Aden and Suez.
B. and B. S. S. Co.'s S. S. *Ganges*, for Aden and Suez.
S. S. *Manchester*, for Varavul.

FREIGHTS.

A large business has been transacted during the past week, and although our quotations of to-day show a slight advance only on those given in our last report, the position of the market is now decidedly stronger.

Clearances have again been heavy and few arrivals have taken place.

There is no disengaged tonnage in harbour, and of the ships on the berth for Liverpool a large proportion are fully engaged and many of them nearly loaded.

Shipments of Cotton continue on an increasing scale, and unless we have further arrivals of tonnage to satisfy the existing demand rates of freight must shortly advance materially.

The following are to-day's quotations :—

For London..	Cotton	... £2 5 0 to £2 10 0
	Seeds.	... £1 15 0 "
For Liverpool	Cotton	... £3 0 0 to £3 5 0
	Seeds	... £2 15 0 "

For ready ships of good class £3 5s. has been freely paid.

For London.—The *Northumbrain* has been laid on the berth but no engagements of importance have transpired.

Government has invited Tenders to be lodged to-day for conveyance hence to Spithead of about 160 Invalids and time-expired men.

For Liverpool.—There has been an active enquiry for both forward and ready shipment and considerable engagements have resulted.

The *Dalhousie*, *Edward P. Bouverie*, *Hydrabad*, *Andaman*, *Helvellyn*, *Mary Stenhouse*, *Staverton*, *Belmark*, and *Sandringham*, are reported to have made engagements at £2 to £3 5s. per ton.

For Havre.—The *Star of the North*, *City of Canton*, and *Delhi* are progressing with their loading.

Bombay Saturday Review, April 6.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO POINT-DE-GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "CARNATIC," (3,776 Tons and 400 H. P.) Captain REDDLESDON will be despatched for the above Ports on the 15th April at 9 A. M., from Maragon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, 11th. No brokerage will be allowed on any cheat of Opium for which receipt is not in the Co.'s Office by 11 A. M. on the 12th instant.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 4th April, 1867.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "SALSETTE," (1,491 Tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain PARISH, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SUNDAY, the 14th April, at 8-30 A. M., from Maragon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 4th April, 1867.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after 5 P. M. on the 11th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Maragon before 5 P. M. on Saturday, the 13th, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

It is necessary that a Custom House Pass should accompany all Baggage so forwarded.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Maragon Bunder at 8 A. M. precisely on Sunday morning.

NOTICE.—MR. JAMES RANKEN is authorised to sign our firm per procuration from this date. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1867.

BYCULLA LIVERY AND COMMISSION STABLES.—MR. ALLI ABDOOLA begs to announce to the Public of Bombay and Outstations that he has taken the premises lately occupied by the VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED), and that he is prepared to receive Horses on Livery at a charge of Rs. 1-4 per diem, exclusive of the Gorawalla, and Horses for Sale on Commission at a charge of Rs. 1 per diem. The Commission charged on each Horse sold will be Rs. 17 to both Buyer and Seller.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of OYER AND TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April, next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to enquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Provinces of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done, or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheaters, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 23rd day of March 1867, and in the thirtieth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW, Sheriff.

ઢંઢેરો.

શ્રી મુમ્બઇમાં મહને જે હોકમ કીધોછે તેહની પુર્ણા પરમોછે હું અત્રરેથી ઠેરેરો કરૂચ તથા ખબર આપુચ કે મુમ્બઇનાં ગામ તથા ટાપુમા તથા તેહની હદ્દમા તથા મુમ્બઇ તાલુકાનાં અંગરેજ કોઈ વાલા ઠેકાનાંઓમા જે જે ચોહટા ઉગા તથા ખુંન તથા ચોરી તથા જુથા ચાપતનાં વાકો તથા તકશીરો તથા બીજા ગુનાહ તથા ચુકો કરેમા જે થાએઆં હોએ અમના કોધો હોએ તેહનો છાંડમુ કરવાને ચારૂ તથા તે થાથે મુમ્બઇ ચારકારનાં અમલ નીચેનાં તથા તાબેના હરેક મુલકમા તથા હીનદુ ચરચમોનનાં ગામેડી રાજાઓ કે જે મુમ્બઇ સરકાર ચાથે મીત્રચારી રાખેછે તેવોનાં હરેક રાજનાં નોંમસાર રાંકીના હરેક અંગરેજ પર ભએ જે જે ચોહટા ઉગા તથા ખુંન તથા ચોરી તથા તકશ્ટ તથા ખોટા ચાપતનાં વાકો તથા સ્ટખતગીરી તથા ચુકો કરેમા તથા ચુકચાંન તથા ચુકેમ કીધો હોએ તે વીશે પેંન ચાંલવાને તથા તેહનો નેખાય કરવાને આવતા ઓપરીલ મહીનાની તારીખ ૨૦ મી અને ચુધારને સીને પેહેલા પોરના ૧૦ કલાકને અમલે શ્રી મુમ્બઇની ચુદ્રીકોરટનો હાઇ કો રટમા કે જે ઘેરમો કોરટ ભરાએચ તે ઘેરમો આ ઓર તથા ટરમીનર તથા જેનરલ જેલ દીલીવરીની ચાને ૧૮૬૭ ના વરચની બીજી ચોથેન બેચાશે.

અને બીજું હું એમ જાહેર કરૂચ કે ચોહોટા ચ ચુરનાં કે જે ચોહટા ઉગા તથ ખુન તથા ચોરી આ ચોરી તથા ધુર તથા તકશીરો તથા ચુડો કરેમો તથા બીજા ગુનાહ કીધા હોએ તેહનો નેખાએ છાંડ પાને વાપરે તેજ જગેએ આડમીરાલની ચોથેન એ ચેલે દરીઆચરથી ખોતાના નેખાવની ચરા બેચશે.

અને હું અત્રરેથી ચરમાણેચ તથા હોકમ કરચ કે ઉપર કહેલી ચોચનનાં જે જે નાનચોએ દાચો કરવો હોએ અથવા તેહનાં હરેક રીતે ઈલાકો રાખ તા હોએ તેઓએ ઉપર કહેલા વખતે તથા જગેચા હાજર થવુ અને કોરટની રજા વના કોરટમાંથી જવુ નહી.—નામદાર શાંહી વીકટોરીચાનાં રાજનાં તીચમાં વરચની તા૦ ૨૬ મી માચ્ચ ચને ૧૮૬૭.

વીનાએક વાશુદેવ, શેરીફ.

ઢાંડોરા.

મુંબઈસ ખબર મજલા હુકુમ દિલ્યાવરૂન જાહિર કરિતા વ ખબર દેતો કી અયરઆણિ ટેરમીનર આણી જનરલ જેલ ડિલીવરી યાંચે સન ૧૮૬૭ चेदुसरे सशन मुंबईतील जुट्टी केटरचे हाई कोडताचे हेवलींत येत्या एप्रील महिन्याचे १० वे तारेखस बुधवारी सकाळचे १० वाजतांना त्रीजन खुन चोरेच्याखोट्या सह्या खोट्या साक्षी वगैरे अन्याय मिसडीमीनर आणि तकसीरी जे मुंबई शहर व ठापुमध्ये व त्याच्या सीमेमध्ये त्याच्या हद्दी. तील फाकटेरी मध्ये केली असतील त्याचा न्याय करण्याकरितां बसतील.

तसेच सर्व प्रकारचे अन्याय जे कोणी राणीचे ब्रिटीस प्रजेने मुंबईचे गवरनराचे अमलांतील राज्यामध्ये अथवा त्या सरकारासी सख्याने राहाणारे हिंदुस्थानांतील ने टिव राज्याच्या राज्यात केले असतील ते तपासण्या करितां बसतिल.

आणखी सदरहू वेळी व ठिकाणीसमुद्रा मध्ये जे त्रीजन खुन व चोरी त्या प्रकारचे दुसरे अण्याय केले असतिल त्याचा इनसाफ करण्याकरितां अडमिरालटीचे सेशन भरलें जाइल.

आणि ज्यास सदरहू सेशनामध्ये फिर्याद करणें व साक्षी देणें अगत्य आहे अथवा कोणत्याही प्रकारचा संबंध असेल त्या सर्व लोकांला जाहिर करितों की सदरहू वेळी व ठिकाणीं त्यां हजीर असावें अणि कोडताचे रजेशिवाय जाउं नये मुबईशहर व टापू व त्याचे हादीत जसटीस आफ धी पीस कारोनर व चेसचीटर व मुख्य कांनीरटेबल आणि बेलिफ या सवांस जाहिर करितों की त्या सर्वी ही खत यादी कागद पत्र आणून तेथे या वेळी हजीर असावे व आप आपले हुद्या चे काम करावें.

तारीख २३ वी माहे मार्च सन १८६७ आणी राणी साहेब विक्टोरिया यांचे राज्याचे तीसावें वष आहे.

विनायक मासुदेव, शेरीफ.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS,

CHAMPAGNE.—Just received, in first-rate order, a shipment (direct) of the original Jules Mumm's Champagne in Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

DELICIOUS COOLING BEVERAGES may be produced with Crosse and Blackwell's Fruits Syrups. A variety of these prepared, from Fresh English Fruits, on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

ELECTRO PLATE.—An Elegant Assortment of Tea and Coffee Sets, Salt Cellars, in cases complete, Fish Slices and Forks, Salvers, Cruet and Pickle Frames, Candlesticks, Cake-Baskets, Christening Cups, Cellarettes, (Bachelors or Breakfast Cruet Frames,) Table and Dessert, and other, Spoons and Forks, Egg Cups and Spoons in Frames complete, &c ,&c , on Sale by

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

PURE MILK.—GRIMWADE'S DESICCATED MILK, has been for many years past in large demand for its purity and freedom from adulteration; and has repeatedly elicited the highest commendations of the Faculty. It is largely employed in Government Invalid Troop Ships, and for the preparation of Infant's food is unquestionably of great value.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

CHOLERA MEDICINES.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) beg to recommend the Public providing themselves with a safe remedy for Cholera and Dysenteric complaints. The following have been found most useful :—

Dr. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne (the original).
Treacher and Co's. Anti-Cholera Mixture.
[This proved an invaluable specific in alimentary derangements, and no large Company or House should be without it where there are many employés.]
Dr. Leith's Cholera Mixture, with and without Opium.
Warburg's Fever Tinctures.
Fogeon's Dysentery and Diarrhœa Powder.
T. & Co. would also advise housholders to use about their premises a disinfectant. The undermentioned have been found useful :—
Condy's Fluid.
Sir W. Burnett's Fluid.
McDougall's Powder.
And Beanfoy's Concentrated Solution of Chloride of Soda and Lime, &c., &c.

FREEMASONS' HALL, BYCULLA.—These spacious Rooms can be had for LECTURES, CONCERTS, ASSEMBLIES or EVENING PARTIES. For terms apply by letter to the Secretary, at the Hall, behind the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital.

Bombay, 6th April, 1867.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—The Company is prepared to grant shipping orders to the extent of 700 Half Bales of Cotton at £5 per ton to Liverpool or Trieste per Overland Steamers of 18th and 20th instant.

SHEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Bombay, 6th April, 1867. Treasurers and Managers.

TENDERS are invited for the Repair of a GODOWN situated in Armenian Lane, belonging to the Fort Press Company (Limited).

For further particulars apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 6th April, 1867. 3, Church Lane.

WANTED,—A thoroughly competent SURVEYOR (European preferred) and an ASSISTANT to undertake on behalf of Government, a Survey of the Town of Dunderpoor, in the Sholapoor Sub-Collectorate. Applications, including Copies of Testimonials and stating Salary expected to be made to the Executive Engineer, Sholapoor.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that unless the call of Rs. 200 per Share due on on SATURDAY, 6th April, 1867, be paid by THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Interest will be charged at 9 per cent. per annum.

By order,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
27, Meadow Street, 6th April, 1867.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED) UNDER LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given that a Report of the Liquidation of the above Company by the Liquidators appointed at the Meeting of 12th day of March, 1866, has been prepared, and is now open for the perusal of Shareholders and Creditors at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 24, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 6th April, 1867.]

In the matter of the winding up of the GUZERAT TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED), under Act XIX. of 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been authorized by the District Court to investigate only into those Claims which date subsequent to the incorporation of the Company viz. the 10th of April, 1865. Persons having claims preceding that date are therefore informed that they may seek their own remedy for recovering their dues in such manner as they may think proper.

DEENSHAW H.,
Official Liquidator.

Ahmedabad, 3rd April, 1867.

FOR SALE.—The following CARRIAGES just received :—

1 new four-wheeled, very light PERTH DOG-CART, with Patent Dragg—built expressly for Bombay, by Thompson of Perth, for a pair or single horse.

1 new, well made and strong WAGONETTE, very light with Patent Dragg—built expressly for Bombay, by Thompson of Perth, for a pair or single horse.

2 very handsome and neat wire wicker work POONEY PHAETON, strong and well made, seats for 4 inside, very light, and well adapted either for Poona or Mahableshwur.

The above Carriages are to be sold cheap to effect speedy sale. Apply to

MR. A. B. COLLETT, at Girgaum Coachworks.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given that a first distribution of the assets of the above Association, at the rate of 1-Rs. 15 per Share will be made at the office of the Association, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY 10th instant, and after that date up to 1st May next. All sums not applied for by the latter date will be reserved until the next distribution. This arrangement is adopted with a view to reducing the expenses of the Establishment as much and as speedily as possible. Shareholders will be required to produce the certificates for their shares on applying for payment.

JOHN SMITH,
Bombay, 6th April, 1867. Liquidator.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of DADABHOY BYRAMJEE who lately traded in Bombay as D. BYRAMJEE and COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an order made by the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, on the 5th instant, it is ordered that the creditors of the said DADABHOY BYRAMJEE (who have not yet done so) do send particulars of their DEBTS or CLAIMS to MR. T. F. PUNNETT, Manager of the Trustees of the said Estate, at his office, Rampart Row, at the premises partly occupied by the Commercial Bank of India and the East on or before FRIDAY of the 19th day of April instant, or that in default they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution of Assets that may be made before such debts or claims are proved.—Dated this 6th day of April, 1867.

DAILLAS & Co.,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 9TH APRIL, 1867,
GRAND CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE
BY THE
CELEBRATED COMPANY
OF
FRENCH ARTISTES.
GREAT COMBINATION OF TALENT
MUSIC,
BALLET,
VOCAL
AND
INSTRUMENTAL.
SOLOS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....Rs. 5; Stalls.....Rs. 3; Gallery.....Rs 2.
Tickets to be had of Mr. MATHEI, at the London Hotel, opposite to the Grant Road Theatre, and at the Theatre on the days of Performance.
Doors open at 8 P. M., performance to commence at 9 P. M.

TO ISABELLA.

I think of thee at eventime, when, gloom around doth cast,
It's mantle drear, to hide from view, midst shadows failing fast;
The hallowed ground that day by day,—thy gentle feet, they press,
Where o'it I've paused, with none to see,—the grief that did oppress.

My heart, which though repulsed and scorned, to thee, it fondly clings,
Forgetting in the dream of bliss, the deadly wound that stings;
Which charms like thine, that heart, they taught, to welcome and endure,
Because from thy dear lips, one word, could future bliss, assure.

And grief, which filled my soul, assuage, and, pain, make sweet to bear,
With Hope, from thee, to point the way, and bid me not despair;
When fainting moments had their away, and sorrow's fingers twined,
Around the heart, wherin thy form, the passion, had enshrined.

And as each day hath passed away, by trouble stern, bowed down,
I've striven vainty for thy smile, unmindful of the frown;
Upon the brows of guardians dear, who round thy path, arrayed,
Repulsed, with scorn, the wretch who would, the Sanctuary, invade.

But heeded not, have been their slights, midst sorrow, stern and sore,
For Isabella's frown alone, could drive me from the door;
Where, since I loved, my Spirit strove, and pleaded, in it's grief,
With *her* whose dear and gentle smile, alone could bring relief.

Unto my heart which at thy feet, doth raise it's troubled cry,
To beg the holy light which beams, in thy soft, loving eye;
To say that I may hope at last,—Oh! turn, that glance, on me,
And let me love the shrine, of *her*, whose soul is Purity.

Kurrachee, 2nd April, 1867. A PLEADER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, from the 15th April, a comfortable BUNGALOW, situated on Malabar Hill, Rent only Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to

11, Forbes Street. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent

TO BE LET, from the 15th April, a Commodious BUNGALOW, situated on Malabar Hill now under the occupation of J. BEATTIE, Esq., proceeding to Europe, Rent Rs. 300. For further particulars apply to

11, Forbes Street. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent

TO BE LET, from the 15th April, an upper-storied, Commodious BUNGALOW, situated on Malabar Hill, for rent and other particulars apply to

11, Forbes Street. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

BUNGALOWS TO LET AS FOLLOWS :—Six BUNGALOWS on Malabar Hill, rent Rs. 400, 400, 350, 275, 200, and 150.

Two BUNGALOWS on Khumbala Hill, they are very commodious and commanding an excellent sea view, both are quite open to the westerly breeze.

Six BUNGALOWS in Mazagon, rent Rs. 200, 200, 150 150, 100, and 50.

A furnished BUNGALOW in Byculla, rent only Rs. 150.

One BUNGALOW on the top of the Chinchpoogly Hill, rent Rs. 200.

An upper-storied commodious BUNGALOW, at Love Grove Vellard, facing the Sea. Rent very cheap.

Four BUNGALOWS in Grant Road, rent Rs. 175, 150, 60, and 50. For further particulars apply to

11, Forbes Street. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY next the 8th instant, the SPECIAL MIXED TRAIN at present advertised to leave Narel daily at 6-15 A. M. will be discontinued ; and on and from TUESDAY, the 9th instant, the ordinary Local Passenger Train now running daily between Bombay and Callian will be run to and from Kurjut calling at Narel for the Special accommodation of Matheran passengers.

TIME BILL.

Down Trains on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.	Up Trains on Tuesdays' Wednesdays, Thursdays Fridays and Saturdays.
P. M.	A. M.
Bombay .....Dep. 5-40	Kurjut .....Dep. 6-20
Byculla,, 6-0	Narel.....Arr. 6-40
Callian .....Arr. 7-35	Do. .....Dep. 6-45
Do .....Dep. 7-45	Budlapoor.....Arr. 7-12
Budlapoor.....Arr. 8-3	Do .....Dep. 7-14
Do .....Dep. 8-5	Callian .....Arr. 7-30
Narel .....Arr. 8-30	Do. .....Dep. 7-40
Do. .....Dep. 8-35	Byculla .....Arr. 9-20
Kurjut .....Arr. 8-55	Do. .....Dep. 9-25
	Bombay .....Arr. 9-37

W. KNOX,
Bombay, 5th April, 1867. General Traffic Manager.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

VALUABLE RECENT AND STANDARD WORKS NOW FOR SALE.

Eastwick's Interlinear Translation of Baital Pachisi	Rs. 10 8
Gray's Anatomy	18 12
Quain's Anatomy 3 vols. new edition.....	32 0
Ferguson's History of Architecture vols. 2	32 0
Hamby's Operations of War Explained and Illustrated	21 0
Lefroy's Hand Book of Field Service 1867.....	5 0
Robbins Cavalry Catechism.....	3 12
Haydns Dictionary of Dates.....	13 8
Buckle's History of Civilization 2 vols.....	26 4
Carlyle's Frederick the Great, 6 vols. 8vo. cloth.....	75 0
Wood's Natural History 3 vols. royal 8vo.	32 0
London Labour and the London Poor. 3vols.....	10 8
Hume's History of England by Smith	5 4
Bourne's Hand Book of the Steam Engine	6 0
—— Catechism of do. do.	6 0
Lyell's Principle, of Geology, new edition vol. 1 ...	12 0
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Crawley's Billiard Book.....	16 0
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Mrs. Oliphants Agnes 3 vols.....	20 0
Cerise, by why to Melville, 3 vols.....	20 0
Lady Adelaide's Oath, Mrs. H. Wood	20 0
Only George, 2 vols	15 0
Harem life in Egypt, 2 vols.....	16 0
The Two Marriages, 2 vols. by author of John Halifax	16 0
Sans Merci	4 8
Land at Last.....	4 8
Half a Million of Money	4 8
St. Martin's Eve, Mrs. H. Wood.....	4 8
The Silver Cord by Shirely Brooks.....	4 8
Year Book of Facts, 1867	3 12
Gaschin's Henry of Foreign Exchanges.....	7 8
Taite's Modern Cambist	7 8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—MR. GERALD SEYMOUR FITZGERALD will be happy to receive Visitors at Government House, Parell, on MONDAY the 8th of April, from 5 to 7 o'clock. J. G. GRAHAM, Capt.
A. D. C.

Government House, Parell, 5th April 1867.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1867.

AFTER the article which appeared in Saturday's *Times of India*, on the resuscitation of the Bank of Bombay, the most prejudiced opponent of Mr. Dickson's proposal must, we should think, be convinced that nothing remains for the Bombay shareholders and the public but to accept, with such modifications as are fair and reasonable to all parties, the terms offered by the Bank of Bengal. Our contemporary, pretending to accept our challenge to him to show what other course was possible, gives the finishing stroke to the cause of the local patriots in the following sentence :—" Well, let the Government—which " is already a large shareholder in the Bank, and " which has just guaranteed its deposits—go a " step further, and assist the shareholders to " raise the new capital required to rehabilitate " the credit of the

As the Governor pays especial reverence to the mother of God he celebrates her festivals with special observances. The greater part of the year he spends with a large retinue at Goa. This city is situated on an island of the same name about ten miles in extent. In the island are several wealthy churches dedicated to the blessed Mary, remarkable for the splendour of the building, the vestments of the priests, the sacred vessels and appurtenances, and the number and devotion of the attendants. They are furnished and adorned with everything else and only require spiritual ornaments. As in these churches the festivals of the blessed virgin are celebrated with the greatest splendour, the Governor requests that, with a view to increase their fame and the true worship of the blessed Mary, all who piously attend the churches on these festivals after due participation in Confession and the Communion, should receive an indulgence for all their offences. India needs indulgences of this kind more than all other countries inhabited by Christians since therein a very large number of Christians (there being numerous Portuguese, very many converts and many becoming Christians every day) while there are very few priests. Accordingly during Lent it is impossible to hear the confessions of all. The Governor then, to the end that no one here should live without Confession and the Communion makes the requests I have mentioned, through you to the Pope in order that all may desire to partake of the sacraments and may use the treasure riches which have been left to us by our Lord Christ as a means of attaining everlasting happiness.

There is in this city as in most other places belonging to the Christians a society of respectable men who have taken in hand to relieve such of the native Christians whether recently converted or of long standing, as are suffering from poverty. It is called the Society of Mercy and is composed entirely of Portuguese. The zeal and earnestness display ed by these excellent men in serving God by relieving want is almost incredible. To inflame their charity still more the Governor begs of the Pope that the members may on confessing and communicating obtain an indulgence for the sins of every year, and when dying may receive absolution of their sin and immunity from its penalty. The greater number of these men have wives and the Governor would wish this indulgence to be common to both the wives and the husbands.

The Portuguese not only command the Indian Ocean but they also possess several fortified towns on the sea coast where they live with their wives and children. These places are very distant from one another. For instance Goa is a thousand leagues from Molucca, where there is a Fort belonging to the King of Portugal, it is five hundred leagues from Malacca, a city with a large Christian population, four hundred from Armuzia a splendid city and one much renouned among the Portuguese, three hundred from the town of Diu, from Mozambique nine hundred, and from Sofala twelve hundred. In each one of these towns the Bishop of Goa has vicars because on account of the places being separated by such immense distances he himself cannot make visitations to them. The Governor therefore knowing how necessary the sacrament of confirmation is to those who live amongst barbarians and are constantly fighting against the heathen, begs of the Pope with a view to establish the Christian faith in India to allow the Bishop to entrust power of confirming to his vicars, since the Bishop alone, however willing he may be, cannot attend to the wants of places so far apart.

In this part of the world nature undergoes fixed changes of seasons in such a way that when on the one side of India there is the full flush of summer, this other side is enduring winter; and again when that side is attacked by the cold of winter, this burns under the heat of a summer sun. In the summer the heat here is almost incredible. The power of the sun is so great that fish putrify as soon as life is extinct. In this way during the summer when the sea on this side is navigable, that on the other side is practically closed inasmuch as it is so stormy that no one ventures to trust himself on it. At the time of Lent as I have said above, the fleet is fitted out and all the soldiers go armed on board for expeditions the; merchants also sail in different directions for purposes of traffic. As the Portuguese are more powerful by sea than by land they for the most part occupy themselves with trading and support themselves and their families by this means. On account therefore of the extreme heat I have adverted, to and the continual marine occupations of the Portuguese, Lent is neglected and very few attend to the rule about fasting. The governor therefore has charged me to make you acquainted with the whole state of the case and to implore you for God's sake to get the Pope to put off the celebration of Lent in these parts till the months of June and July, if this can in any way be managed. At that time not only is the heat less but all sailing operations are put a stop to by the stormy state of the sea. Most people therefore would readily fast on account of the mildness of the temperature and all warmed by the recurrence of Lent would readily obey the rules relating to confessing and communicating. What is asked for, unless you have reason to think otherwise, seems particularly calculated to advance the worship of God.

The Governor earnestly requests that nothing be neglected in this matter through the carelessness of the agent. You will gain a reward for all this trouble by acquiring the good-will of all here, and you will join in advancing the worship of God and be a partaker in the merits which will be the result of these favors.

Farewell.

Goa, September, 1542.

As I was leaving Lisbon I wrote to you about a College of our Society which the King had determined on establishing at Conimbrica in the public Gymnasium. He charged me to write for the services of some members for the purpose and to report that he was most anxious to aid in building and endowing that College; for in those parts there is a great want of fit men to teach their heathen countrymen, who live so far apart, the faith and doctrine of Christ. I hope you will let me know as soon a possible what has been done in the matter.—Your Son in Christ,

FRANCIS XAVIER.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

By Direct Overland Telegraph.

(Via Alexandria.)

LONDON, 26TH MARCH.

Sir J. Pakington has proposed the addition of a Clause to the Mutiny Act, restricting flogging in the army.

The Debate on the second reading of the Reform Bill has commenced.

The name of Colonel William Morison appears in the Obituary of the week.

LONDON, 27TH MARCH.

Mr. Disraeli concedes a landed Franchise and has abandoned duality of voting.

The second reading of the Reform Bill is fixed for the 8th April, and the annual Budget will be brought forward on the 4th. (? April.)

The engine drivers at Brighton are on strike.

A warrant has been issued for the apprehension of Governor Eyre.

LONDON, 29TH MARCH.

England has declined to give any advice on the subject of the cession of Candia to Greece.

The House of Commons has voted for Sir J. Pakington's clause in the Mutiny Act, restricting flogging in the Army.

The transport Berir (? Berar) has arrived.

LONDON, 30TH MARCH.

The Market Drayton (?) magistrates have dismissed the charge against Governor Eyre.

The *Times* of to-day says that Holland has agreed to cede Luxembourg to France for one hundred million francs.

LONDON, 2ND APRIL.

Mr. Disraeli it is stated will propose the omission of the clause for duality of voting and leave the other questions to the committee.

Prussia is said to be strongly reinforcing her fortresses.

Luxembourg resigned.

LONDON, 3RD APRIL.

"Quick March" is the winner of the Northamptonshire Stakes.

The following names appear in the Obituary of the week:—Sir J. Lander (?) Colonel S. J. Stevens and Mr. Alfred Gillon.

Advices from New York state that the elections in Connecticut have been carried by the Democrats.

BOMBAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-Chief will leave Poona for Mahableshwur about the 12th instant.

HER Majesty's steamer *Dalhousie* was hauled out of the Government dock on Saturday last.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Sultan*, Captain A. W. Eyre, which sailed on Saturday last for China, &c., carried 628¼ chests of Malwa opium.

AN Ahmedabad paper, the *Kraja Bhitashee* (well-wisher of the public) states that Mr. Kranlall Mathooradass, has been appointed Assistant to the Political Agent at Kattywar.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Crushnajee Ramchunder, Interpreter to the Senior Magistrate. The deceased was ill for the last six months and died on Saturday morning at his residence in Thacoredwar Street.

THE B. C. & R. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Tilly*, Captain H. T. Platts, sailed on Saturday last for the Malabar Coast with the following passengers:

For Beypore.—Doctor Barry.

For Cananore.—Major McGuire.

For Goa.—Mr. Narrayen Wassodew.

A CORONER'S inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital on Friday last, touching the death of a Hindoo girl aged about two years. On the morning of that day that girl's mother went to a shop close to her house, whither the child followed her unobserved, and, in crossing the road, was run over by a shigram, and killed on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

IN consequence of Sir Charles Sargent having been engaged the whole of Saturday in settling the list of contributories of the Imperial Trading and Banking Company, the case of the insolvent Manockjee Sapoorjee Kaka did not come on that day, and as his lordship is to preside at the criminal sessions which commence on Wednesday, the further investigation into the above case cannot be taken until the criminal business is disposed of.

THE following passengers arrived on Saturday last by the B. C. and R. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Lord Elphinstone*, Captain W. G. Stretton, from the Malabar Coast. Mr. Hayne; Mr. Larena; Mr. D'Almeida; Mr. Johnstone; Lieut. Brunker; Rev. C. Barretto; Lieut. Preston; Mr. Mosely; Mr. and Mrs. D'Na-onha; Mrs. and Miss D'Naronha; Mr. Maule; Mrs. Larena and child; Mr. A. L. Fernandez; Mr. R. H. Pinchey; Surgeon Major G. Maitland; and Surgeon Major H. Pitman.

THE Quarter Master General of the Army has been for the last fortnight engaged in selecting sites at Lanowlee and Nassick for the encampment of the European Troops that are expected in Bombay towards the end of the year by the new Steam Transport ships. These troops are the regular reliefs of the season and will consist of several regiments. The sites selected are being cleared and prepared with much care under the Quarter Master General's department. Our readers will remember that the first transport vessel is to leave England for Bombay next month, and will be despatched to Suez in time to return to Bombay with the first detachment about the end of September.

IN the Small Cause Court on Friday last the liquidators of the Bombay and Mahim Financial Association sued three of its shareholders for the amounts due on the second and third calls. Mr. Peile appeared for the plaintiffs. The first case was that of Burjorjee Manockjee, who was sued for Rs. 750 due on a second call of Rs. 10 a share, and a third call of Rs. 5 a share on fifty shares, together with Rs. 65-4as. costs, making a total of Rs. 815 4as. The defendant was not present, and a verdict was given for the plaintiff for the sum sued for and costs. The second case was an action against Bhugwandass Morlidhurdass to recover Rs. 275 and 27-4 costs, in respect of calls on 25 shares. The defendant appeared in person and pleaded a set-off; and as Mr. Peile asked for an adjournment, the case was postponed until the 10th inst. In the third and last case Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff was sued for the recovery of Rs. 150 and Rs. 15-5 costs for calls on account of ten shares; but as the defendant was not present, a verdict was given for the amount sued for with costs.

A CASE UNDER THE JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' ACT.—The Bombay Merchant Insurance Company was charged on Saturday before the Acting Senior Magistrate of Police at the instance of the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies, with having neglected to comply with the terms of the "Indian Companies' Act." The charge was laid under Section 44 of Act No. 10 of 1866, which enacts that "every limited banking Company and every insurance Company and deposit, provident or benefit Society under this Act, shall, before it commence business, and also on the first Monday in February and the first Monday in August in every year during which it carries on business, make a statement in the form marked D in the first schedule hereto, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit, and a copy of such statement shall be put up in a conspicuous place in the registered office of the Company and in every branch office or place where the business of the Company is carried on. If default is made in compliance with the provisions of this section, the Company shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which such default continues, and every director and manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty." Mr. Keir, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Company; and Mr. Hearn, Crown solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies. Mr. Keir stated that Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama & Co.; the secretaries of the Company, were daily expecting to make up the accounts. On the 1st of January they were waiting to get the accounts from Mauritius. The Company did not intentionally neglect to comply with the terms of the Act.

Mr. Hearn on behalf of the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies contended that the Company was existing for sometime, and there was the neglect to comply with the terms of the Act.

His Worship in disposing of the case remarked, that a great deal of ruin had been entailed on Bombay by the neglect and apathy of joint stockers, and some months ago His Worship inflicted heavy penalties on some of the Joint Stock Companies for neglecting to comply with the terms of the Act (Act No. 10 of 1866). Some explanation, however, had been offered in this case by Mr. Keir on behalf of the Company, for the mitigation of the punishment. It had not been opposed by the Government solicitor, and so His Worship would take it for granted that the neglect was not intentional. However, he must inflict some penalty in the interest of the public, who were most injured by this kind of neglect. His Worship under all the circumstances of the case inflicted a fine of two rupees a day, for fifty-three days.

AN IMPORTANT APPEAL CASE.

ON Friday and Saturday last, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould heard and disposed of an appeal which has been brought in the suit of the trustees of Cumalsey Premjee *versus* the trustees of Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruck, which had been tried by the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent in January and February last.

The counsels engaged in the case were—Mr. Marriott and Mr. Ferguson for the appellants (the plaintiffs); and Mr. Howard, Mr. Pigot, and Mr. Green for the respondents (the defendants.)

The circumstances of the case were very fully reported in this paper on the 5th of February, and need not therefore be stated again at this time. The suit, it will be remembered, was brought by the plaintiffs for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 13,88,750 alleged to be due for calls and premiums paid on 460 shares in the Elphinstone Land and Press Company by Cumulsey Premjee at the request of Cursetjee Furdoonjee. It was alleged by the plaintiffs that these shares were bought at an auction sale on 4th February, 1865, for Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Cumalsey Premjee acting as an agent for him; and, while this agency was not denied, it was asserted for the defence that Cursetjee had resold the shares to Cumalsey. The dispute therefore resolved itself into the question whether this resale had taken place. The learned judge gave a decree for the defendants, and declared them to be entitled to recover from the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 1,24,000 for money lent by Cursetjee Furdoonjee to Cumalsey Premjee.

The grounds of appeal were to the effect that this decree was contrary to the weight of evidence.

The case was argued at considerable length by the counsel on both sides, but the Court did not think it necessary to hear the appellants in reply.

The Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said the Court did not agree with the learned judge in thinking that the burden of proof lay upon the plaintiffs. Cursetjee having admitted that the shares were bought for him, it was necessary that he should show that Cumalsey had repurchased them; and if he failed in this respect the plaintiffs were entitled to a decree in their favour. It must be so, also, if the evidence of the alleged resale was so doubtful as to make impossible for the Court to say what was the true state of the case. In the opinion of the Court the balance of the evidence was in favour of the plaintiffs, but at the same time the case was undoubtedly one of some difficulty. Under these circumstances the decree of the Court below must be reversed, and judgment given for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

LIQUIDATION OF THE EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the contributories and others interested in the liquidation of the Eastern Financial Association (Limited) was held on Saturday for the purpose of appointing a committee with a view to the arrangement of terms of compromise between the creditors and contributories. There was a numerous attendance, and Mr. Rowland Hamilton one of the liquidators, occupied the chair.

After the chairman had stated the business of the meeting,

Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw said he represented 150 persons whose names were in the list of alleged contributories, and that he was glad to be able to say that they had determined upon appointing a committee which would serve as a medium of communication between the liquidators and the directors. He proposed that the committee should consist of the following gentlemen:—Mr. Rahimbhoy Allibhoy, Mr. Eduljee Dorabjee Suklutwalla, Dr. Musquito, Mr. Jamsetjee Furdoonjee Mody, Mr. Nanabhoy Rustomjee Ranina, and Mr. Rahimbhoy Hemraj. Of course the persons whom he represented, in attending this meeting and agreeing to the appointment of a committee, did not admit that they were contributories or that they were liable in any way.

Mr. W. H. Crawford: Oh no.

The chairman said the object was just, if possible, to bring about a compromise.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Eduljee Dorabjee Suklutwalla.

A Parsee expressed the opinion that a committee consisting of three persons, or four, would be preferable, as it would be difficult to get six to come together at any particular time.

Mr. W. H. Crawford suggested that this objection might be met by defining the number which should form a quorum.

At the request of Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, it was specified in the proposition that four should form a quorum.

Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna remarked that from a statement made at the former meeting it appeared that the Company had assets at present available to the extent of from three and a half to four lakhs of rupees, and that it was estimated about four lakhs would be recovered from the outstandings,—making in all about eight lakhs. It had also been stated that the sum which was required to compromise with creditors was sixteen lakhs, and there was thus a deficiency of eight lakhs which it was necessary to make up. For this purpose the contributories had been asked to agree to a call not exceeding Rs. 50 per share. Now, it appeared from the two lists of contributories drawn up by the liquidators that the number of shares was 75,000, but he considered it would be found that the call could not be recovered on more than about 15,000 of that number, and if this should be so, the amount raised would be about seven and a half lakhs, which was about all that was needed. Under these circumstances he wished to know what sum was to be forthcoming from the gentlemen who had come forward to remove the burden from the shoulders of the contributories.

The chairman said this was a very proper question to ask. The matter was one of estimate, and for his part he considered that anyone who gave eight lakhs of rupees for the good assets and the assets recoverable by law would be a very sanguine man.

Mr. Eduljee: Do you include what is available?

The chairman said he did, adding that the assets considered good amounted to 3½ lakhs and that the rest of the amount of the estimate would have to be recovered by litigation, which would involve the carrying of intricate cases through the Court, and a great deal of uncertainty as to what the result would be. He considered, however, it might fairly be estimated that the assets would yield from six to seven lakhs in cash. As regards the directors he understood their expectation would be fulfilled if they got two or three lakhs from the contributories. He thought the directors would pay six lakhs at least, and rather than run any risk would pay a good deal more. In considering the amount which it would be necessary to raise, it should be borne in mind that there would be expenses incurred in the liquidation in one way and another. He thought that at the very least Kessowjee Naik would pay more than the full amount of Rs. 300 on every share for which he was liable.

Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee said that many shares were set down in the name of Kessowjee's son, in addition to those which were held by Kessowjee himself.

The chairman said his son was a different person.

Mr. Eduljee considered the son was liable like any other.

The chairman; Certainly.

Mr. Eduljee asked whether the six lakhs which were expected from the directors would include the amount of the call upon their shares.

A Parsee thought this was a matter for the Committee to discuss.

The chairman agreed that the subject could not be fully discussed at a meeting of this kind. For his part, however, he certainly could interpret the proposal for a compromise in no other way but that Kessowjee Naik, who was the person chiefly concerned in it, must pay in a very large proportion indeed.

Mr. Eduljee said if the directors paid six lakhs it would not be necessary for the contributories to provide eight.

Mr. Crawford: Then, the call will not require to be fifty rupees.

In the course of some further conversation, Mr. Eduljee urged that the committee should include some representative of the past shareholders—of whom he himself was one.

A Parsee proposed that Mr. Eduljee's name should be added.

Mr. Crawford had no objection to that.

The name of Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna, and also that of Mr. Chunilal Motelal, were added to the committee, and the proposition was then carried unanimously,

This terminated the business.

THE IMPERIAL TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY.

THE settlement of contributories of the Imperial Trading and Banking Company (in liquidation) came before Sir C. Sargent on Saturday.

Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Marriott appeared for the old liquidators, Mr. Pigot and Mr. Rimington for a number of contributories and creditors and Mr. Piele for Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody, Mr. Hayllar likewise was present on behalf of the trustees of the estate of Byramjee Hormusjee Cama.

Mr. Pigot applied to his lordship to remove the names of certain parties for whom he appeared from the list of contributories, on the ground that they were past members having ceased to appear as shareholders on the register of the Company for more than one year from the date of the winding up order. The learned gentleman went into a very elaborate argument, to show that the parties whom he represented were not liable. He referred to Section 37 of Act X. of 1866, which says as to liability of members:—"In the event of a Company formed under this Act being wound up, every present and past member of such Company shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company to an amount sufficient for payment, of the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs, charges and expenses of the winding up, and for the payment of such sums as may be required for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, with the qualifications following: (that is to say)—(1.) No past member shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company if he has ceased to be a member for a period of one year or upwards prior to the commencement of the winding up: (2.) No past member shall be liable to contribute in respect of any debt or liability of the Company contracted after the time at which he ceased to be a member (3.) No past member shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company, unless it appears to the Court that the existing members are unable to satisfy the contributions required to be made by them in pursuance of this Act: (4.) In the case of a Company limited by shares no contribution shall be required from any member exceeding the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares in respect of which he is liable as a present or past member. (5.) In the case of a Company limited by guarantee, no contribution shall be required from any member exceeding the amount of the undertaking entered into on his behalf by the memorandum of association. (6.) Nothing in this Act contained shall invalidate any provision contained in any policy of insurance or other contract whereby the liability of individual members upon any such policy or contract is restricted, or whereby the funds of the Company are alone made liable in respect of such policy or contract. (7.) No sum due to any member of a Company in his character of a member by way of dividends, profits, or otherwise, shall be deemed to be a debt of the Company payable to such member in a case of competition between himself and any other creditor not being a member of the Company but any such sum may be taken into account for the purposes of the final adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves." Mr. Pigot cited several cases and authorities in support of his argument.

Mr. Rimington contended that the shareholders who had ceased to be on the register for more than a year before it was resolved to wind up the Company were clearly not liable to be placed on the list of contributories and referred to Act XIX. of 1857 in support of his view of the case. He submitted that this was a voluntary winding up and not by the Court, the Court having ordered "that the winding up should be continued."

Mr. Peile objected to the name of Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody being retained on the list who he said was entirely in the same position as Mr. Rimington's clients.

Mr. Hayllar, who appeared on behalf of the trustees to Byramjee Hormusjee Cama's estate, applied that the name of B. H. Cama should be removed, and was about going into the ground of his objection when it was suggested that it would be more convenient to dispose of the other objections first.

Mr. McCulloch then submitted that under Act XIX. of 1857 the contributories would be in a worse position than under Act X. of 1866, as the latter reduced their liability (as an unlimited Company) from six years to three. He denied that the Company was being wound up voluntarily and said that the application to the Court to permit the Company to be wound up under its supervision was identical with its being wound up by the Court. The question was, whether Section 37 of Act X. of 1866 applied to this case. He submitted that creditors had advanced money to the Company on the security of every shareholder who was on the register at that time under the impression that they were liable for three years. But if a creditor after the passing of Act X. chose to enter into contracts with them, they would be only liable for one year after they ceased to be members and in any case only for such debts as were contracted up to the date of their names being taken off the register and that the new creditors had no rights against the old shareholders.

His Lordship held that the names of the parties objected to must be retained on the list. He was also of opinion that the winding up of the Company was for all purposes the same as if it was wound up by the Court.

Mr. McCulloch asked about costs.

His Lordship decided that the costs of the liquidators should be paid out of the estate, the objecting parties paying their own.

Mr. Pigot then read an affadavit from Mr. Jehangeer Rustomjee Mody whose name was placed on the list by the liquidators (he being a liquidator himself). Mr. Jehangeer was manager to the Company and as such had, by the authority of the directors, taken over 375 shares in his own name, which had not been peviously alloted for the purpose of disposing of them to another party for the benefit of the Company, and had signed the articles of association for that purpose. An extract from the minutes of the board was produced which showed that Mr. Jehangheer had been, by a resolution of the board, authorized to take over these shares, and indemnifying him from any responsibility in consequence.

Mr. Marriott admitted that Mr. Jehangheer only acted as a medium for the sale of the shares.

His Lordship said that if the Company could be bound by this act of the directors, then there was no doubt that Mr. Jehangheer was not liable; but if it was not bound by that act he would be liable.

Mr. Pigot submitted that he was acting purely vicariously.

Mr. Marriott said that the name had been put on by an arrangement with the directors, and submitted that it must be retained, though he might have a subsequent claim on the directors.

His Lordship postponed his decision until he had looked into the cases referred to by counsel.

Mr. Pigot next objected to the name of Mr Merwanjee Framjee Panday being kept on the list on the ground that he had, as chairman of the board of directors, taken up a large number of shares in his own name for the purpose of transfering them to other persons for the benefit of the Company, and for which act he was indemnified.

His Lordship, after hearing Mr. Marriott, reserved his decision on this objection also.

Mr. Hayllar objected to the name of B. H. Cama remaining on the list, on the ground that the trustees of that insolvent's estate had applied to the directors to transfer 100 shares in B. H. Cama's name to another person who wished to purchase them, but that the directors refused to do so on account of their having a lien on the same in consequence of a debt owing by Mr. B. H. Cama. He submitted that this was a very great hardship, for if they had permitted the transfer at that time when the shares were valuable, it would have added to the assets of the estate.

His Lordship said that he did not think that this was a good ground of objection.

Mr. Hayllar said that the directors had signed the deed of trust and had since received a dividend out of the estate. He submitted that the shares were not a specific security, and that in signing the deed the directors had foregone their lien.

His Lordship eventually decided, that as a mere application only had been made at the time to transfer the shares it was not sufficient, he could not therefore take the name off the list.

Mr. Crawford appeared on his own behalf and asked his Lordship to take his name off the list, on the ground that he was only a trustee for the Eastern Financial, for the shares which stood in his name. He informed his Lordship that a compromise had been agreed to between the liquidators and the Financial. The present application was not opposed and Sir Joseph Arnould had already given his consent to the arrangement for a compromise between the two Companies. Mr. Crawford said that the liability against him in this matter would amount to sixteen lacs.

Mr. Marriott read a minute of the liquidators in respect to this matter, in which it was agreed that the name of the Eastern Financial should be substituted for that of Mr. Crawford, by consent of the Court. They did not consider themselves authorised to do so without the sanction of the Court.

His Lordship decided that the name must be retained on the list.

Mr. G. Reel appeared in person and objected to his name being on the list for ten shares, on the ground that he had passed through the Insolvent Court, and asked His Lordship to place the name of the Official Assignee thereon instead.

It turned out that the applicant got his discharge on the 5th of November last and that he had not entered the Company in his schedule as creditors.

His Lordship said that it was a liability which ought to have been entered in the schedule, and that the name could not be removed.

Mr. Marriott applied for remuneration to the solicitor to the liquidators at the rate of ten rupees an hour, and stated that Mr. Justice Westropp had recently allowed a solicitor Rs. 120 for his remuneration in a similar case, in accordance with the Rules of the Court.

His Lordship said that he would speak to the other judges about it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CALLS ON NEW ELPHINSTONE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—With reference to your note to my letter published in your issue of this day, I beg to point out that the new Elphinstone shares, on which the call of Rs. 200 is not paid, can only be sold, if sold can to used as the word, by the seller presenting the buyer with at least Rs. 150 per share on consideration of his buying them—your ideas consequently as to the investment of capital in such a stock as the Elphinstone will be highly amusing into the present bloders of the new shares.

A SHAREHOLDER.

THE NEW COMMITTEE ON THE DRAINAGE SCHEME.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It is with much surprise that I have perused the Government resolution referring the Bombay drainage scheme to a committee composed of two engineer officers, Mr. Russel Aitken, the able author of the scheme, and to two young men of no standing in their profession and of very limited experience. One of whom was discharged from the office of the Municipal Engineer and the other is one of Mr. Aitken's assistants.

Unless the appointment of Mr. Bulkley and Mr. Thwaites to the committee was intended as an insult to Mr. Aitken, I cannot imagine why they should have been placed in a position so far above their standing as engineers.

Colonel Tremenheere and Col. De Lisle are both men of some experience and Government may with great propriety put faith in their opinions, but it is positively absurd to imagine that the Bombay Government should refer so important a matter as the outlay of some eighty lacs of rupees to two young men so inexperienced as Messrs. Bulkley and Thwaites.

Mr. Bulkley has already had an opportunity of showing his acquirements as a drainage engineer and his scheme certainly did not impress either the Government or the public with his ability. Neither were his powers of engineering so favorably displayed in conducting the drainage operation in Doongree Cooloe street, as to gain the confidence of Government.

It is almost impossible to conceive how Government, unless purposely kept uninformed of the facts, could have committed itself to such conduct. It is not only an insult to Mr. Russel Aitken, but to Mr. Ormiston, the originators of the present drainage scheme, and to the public generally.

I feel assured that when His Excellency the Governor is made aware of the true state of affairs, that he will at once do his utmost to redress the wrong already done and punish those who obtained his sanction to such an ill-advised and vindictive proceeding.

It is to be hoped that the Bench of Justices will at their meeting on Monday next freely express their opinion of this extraordinary resolution and take measures to obtain redress.

So important a subject as the drainage of Bombay should not be left to the opinion of militar engineers, as to young men of moderate ability, and of very limited experience—but should be referred to the first men of the day in this particular branch of engineering, whether they are in England, the Continent or America.

Your well-known opposition to jobbery and underhand proceedings of all kinds will, I hope, induce you to support Mr. Aitken against this insulting resolution and that your advocacy will be powerful in obtaining a strict investigation into the facts of the case by his Excellency the Governor in Council.

"JUSTICE."

Bombay, 6th April.

WET DOCKS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The greater portion of your readers must have perused Colonel Strachey's able minute on Wet Docks with great interest, and been much pleased with the liberal view he has taken of the subject, but he passes over, what in my opinion, is the most important question, and that is, are they required, by merely assuming that they will be necessary.

Colonel Strachey is an engineer officer of great experience and probably well qualified to give an opinion on this subject, but I think that is all the greater reason why he should have more fully explained his reasons for considering Wet Docks indispensable to the future welfare of the trade of Bombay.

Had we any satisfactory data on which to form our opinion, the desirability of Wet Docks would be a question easily settled, but as it is I consider that Colonel Strachey has been rash in forming so decided an opinion as to recommend the construction of three Wet Docks.

A Wet Dock in a tropical climate has not yet been constructed, and should it be determined that the experiment shall be made in Bombay, it will be well to commence with one of moderate dimensions and in a situation where the wharves forming the dock enclosure could be afterwards utilized as open basins, and in the event of the dock proving a financial failure, the cost of the wet dock in excess of what the open basins would have cost, and the expenses of conversion would be the only loss in making the experiment.

There is not a seaport in England with which to compare Bombay, and before coming to the decision that wet docks are absolutely necessary more careful consideration should be given to the subject than the time that has elapsed since the publication of Mr. Russel Aitken's able paper can possibly allow.

Bombay cannot be compared with London or Liverpool, the two ports in which the wet dock system has been so fully developed. There is no space in the Thames for the accommodation of the shipping without distributing it for many miles up and down the river, to the total obstruction of the navigation, it was absolutely necessary therefore to make wet docks.

The same want of anchorage was felt at Liverpool, with the additional danger of sudden storms, all the year round, (to which Bombay is fortunately not subjected) and docks were then also necessary.

I am not acquainted with the harbours of New York, Charlestown or New Orleans, of the systems of landing and shipping cargoes at these ports, but I have no doubt that more than one of the American ports is somewhat similar in geographical features to Bombay, and I would earnestly recommend the committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the general committee to be appointed to consider this question, to obtain full information regarding the American and other ports that may be similar to Bombay in situation before settling the important decision of Docks or no Docks.

No correct estimates of the cost of Wet Docks has yet been published, and until this is done it will be premature to consider the scheme in a financial point of view.

PIONEER.

Bombay, 6th April.

PRACTICE OF POLYGAMY AMONG HINDOOS.

WE extract the following from a supplement to the *Gazette of India*:—

From S. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Offg. Junr. Secy. to Govt. of Bengal, to the Secy. to Govt. of India, Home Dept.—(dated 23rd February 1867).

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the communication conveying the views of His Excellency the Governor General in Council and of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India as to the necessity of legislating on the subject of polygamy among Hindoos.

2. On receipt of your letter dated the 8th August, the Lieutenant Governor appointed a Committe to report on the best means of giving practical effect to the wishes of the Government of India as expressed in paragraph 6 of that letter. The Committe have now made their report, and a copy of it is forwarded herewith for submission to His Excellency in Council.

3. With reference to the despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, communicated to this Government with Mr. Howell's letter of the 18th December last, I am desired to observe that it never was the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor that any considerable number, even of the more enlightened people of Bengal, were against polygamy apart from the special abuses practised by the Koolin Brahmins, and that the proposal made in the letter from this office, No. 1957 of 9th April last, was strictly limited to the suppression of the "excessive abuse" of polygamy as practised by the Koolin Brahmins.

4. The report of the Committee, while it shows the impossibility of legislating on the subject under the conditions imposed by the Government of India, gives a deplorable picture of the present state of the Law of Marriage among Hindoos, to which, sooner or later, a remedy must be applied.

5. The Lieutenant Governor cannot share the sanguine anticipations entertained by the three native members of the Committee who have recorded a separate paper on the subject, that the Koolin Brahmins will settle into a monogamous habit only by the force of education and social opinion. It is satisfactory, however, to receive their testimony that the opinion of Hindoos on this subject has undergone a remarkable change within the last few years, and that the custom of taking a plurality of wives as a means of subsistence is now marked with strong disapprobation; and it may be hoped that with the further progress of these enlightened ideas, the necessity for legislation as the only effectual means of giving them full effect will at no distant time be realized.

6. Meanwhile the public discussion which has been raised by the numerous petitions presented on the subject during the last twelve years will not, the Lieutenant Governor thinks, be without its use in accelerating this desired result.

From C. HOBHOUSE, Esq., and others, to the Secy., to Government of Bengal—(dated the 7th February 1867).

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters Nos. 1647 to 1651 T dated Darjeeling, 22nd August 1866, to our respective addresses, and we beg to submit the following reply:—

We understand that the Hon'ble the Maharajah of Burdwan, and some 21,000 other Hindoo inhabitants of Lower Bengal, prayed for an enactment to prevent the abuses attending the practice of polygamy amongst the Hindoos in Lower Bengal; that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor was in favor of the measure of bringing the said practice strictly within the limits of ancient Hindoo Law; that, on the other hand, His Excellency the Governor General in Council was of opinion that the Hindoo inhabitants of Lower Bengal were not prepared, either for the suppression of the system of polygamy or yet for that strict limitation of it which His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal recommended, but desired only a remedy for the special abuses practised by the sect of Koolin Brahmins; that His Excellency would, therefore, be prepared to take into consideration any deliberate measure which His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor might in consulation with some of the ablest of the leading native gentlemen in Bengal, think fit to recommend for the suppression of the special abuses above named, provided that such measure had not, on the one hand, the effect of restricting the general liberty now possessed by all Hindoos to take more than one wife, and that it did not, on the other hand, give the express sanction of English legislation to the system of polygamy, and that to us has been committed the duty of reporting on the best means of giving practical effect to the wishes of His Excellency the Governor General in Council and of framing and submitting a Draft Bill for that purpose.

In order that it may be seen exactly what we understand that system to be, for which we are instructed to suggest a remedy, we think it necessary briefly to trace the history of Koolinism back; to state how it arose, and what it was, and what we believe it to be, and what in the main are declared to be those evils to which it has given rise, and which it perpetuates.

In the institutes of Menu we do not find any distribution of the sect of the Brahmins into distinct denominational classes, but we find it declared that certain Brahmins were by conduct and acquirements entitled to higher respect than other Brahmins whose conduct was not so strict, and whose learning was not so great, and this declaration may possibly have laid the foundation of that distribution of the Brahmins into denominational classes which subsequently was made.

It was not until the time of the Hindoo King Ballal Senn, who reigned some 234 years before the Mahomedan conquest, or about 877 A. D., that any distribution into denominational classes took place. This distribution was confined to the descendants of those Brahmins who had migrated from Kanooj into Bengal on the invitation of the Rajah Adisur, and it is stated that the cause of this distribution was the fact that the sect of Brahmins generally had fallen off in knowledge and in practice of the strict Hindoo Shastras.

There were two chief divisions of Koolins, viz., the Barendros of what was then known as the geographical division of Barendrobhoom, and the Rarihis of Burdwan and other places.

The Koolins of Barendrobhoom were divided into two classes—

1*st*.—Koolins, and

2*ndly*.—Kaips;

but as it is not amongst the Barendro Koolins that any abuse of the system of polygamy exists, we shall not further refer to these Koolins.

The Rarihis Koolins were also divided into two classes, viz:—

1*st*.—The Koolins,

2*nd*.—The Shrotryos,

and subsequently to these classes was added a 3rd, the Bhongha one, the origin, of which is somewhat obscure.

The Koolin class was an order of merit, and was composed of those Brahmins who had the nine qualifications—

1*st*.—Of observance of Brahmin duties,

2*nd*.—Of meekness,

3*rd*.—Of learning,

4*th*.—Of good report,

5*th*.—Of a disposition to visit holy places,

6*th*.—Of devotion,

7*th*.—Of the preservation of the custom of marriages and inter-marriages amongst equals only,

8*th*.—Of asceticism, and

9*th*.—Of liberality.

The Shrotryo was composed of those Brahmins who were supposed to have eight only of the nine qualifications of the Koolins.

When the above classes were first created, a peculiar Code of Laws, the bulk of which has in process of time swelled, and which is called by the Koolins the *Koolena Shastras*, was laid down for the guidance of the Koolins.

If it were possible, it would be superfluous to trace the history of the Koolins from the time above mentioned up to present time; it is sufficient that we should now state, not in its numerous ramifications, but in its main features only, what we believe to be the present condition of the Koolin class or of Koolins and Koolinism as best known by these terms. We are speaking of the Barihis division of Brahmins, and we believe we are right in stating that the chief distinctive classes amongst them at the present day are four in number, and are these, viz.:—

The Koolins, or 1st class.

Bhongho Koolins, or 2nd class.

Bongaho Koolins, or 3rd class.

Shrotryo

ideas, as well as the growth of a healthy public opinion on social matters among the people of Bengal, has so sensibly affected this custom that the marrying of more than one wife, except in cases of absolute necessity, has come to be looked upon with general reprobation. Even among Bhongho Koolins of the 1st and 2nd class, the numbers of wives now-a-days seldom exceeds four or five except in very rare instances but there is ample reason to believe that this class of people will settle into a monogamous habit like the other classes of the community, as education will become more general among them and the force of social opinion be more widely felt.

II.—From the report it will appear that polygamy, as an institution, is confined to a certain class of Baree Koolins called Bhongho of the 1st and 2nd order, and that at present the practice even amongst them obtains in a much more mitigated form than a few years before. We need not notice that that the number comprised in the class forms but a fraction of the population of Bengal, the catalogue of crimes, therefore, given in page 6 of the report, even if their correctness were unimpeached, must, it can be easily imagined, be infinitesimally small, so far as the same are traceable to polygamy as their immediate cause. However much we deprecate polygamy and lament its abuse, we cannot still conceal from ourselves the fact that the evils which are plausibly enough inferred as inseparably associated with it are not wholly ascribable to it. They are seen to exist in full force even where polygamy is not known or is considered a crime, and would appear to be simply the natural consequence of an imperfect knowledge of social laws not confined to India alone. A legislative enactment, however stringent and rigidly enforced, might be effectual in diverting those evils from their original course, but it is quite powerless to stop the source from which they take their rise.

III.—Our countrymen are already awakened to a proper sense of the duties which they owe to themselves and to their offsprings, to be swayed by those considerations which rendered polygamy at one time an unavoidable necessity. We are accordingly of opinion that this question may, without injury to public morals, be left for settlement to the good sense and judgment of the people. The Government cannot directly interfere with it without producing serious harm in diverse ways. All that it can and ought to do is to assist in the spread of that enlightenment which has already so much advanced the desired reform.

Some explanation is due from Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee, who had signed the petition, praying for a law for restricting the practice of polygamy. He desires to say that he has always been against this custom, and that when the movement was initiated about ten years ago, he was strongly in favor of it from a belief that the evils flowing from it would not be rooted out without the force of law, and when it was revived last year he also gave his adhesion. But he is now satisfied by enquiries instituted by himself, as well as from representations made to him by others, that a remarkable changing in the opinion of his countrymen has, within the last few years, taken place on this subject, that with other signs of social progress not the least is that which marks with strong disapprobation the old custom of taking a plurality of wives as a means of a man's subsistence, and that it would consequently be in accord with the true interests of morality as well as of the cause of improvement for the State to abstain from interfering in the matter.

RAMANUTHA TAGORE.
JOYKISSEN MOOKERJEE.
DEGUMBER MITTER.

Calcutta, the 1st February, 1867.

I sign this report with the following reservations:—

I am of opinion that the evils alluded to in page 8 are not "greatly exaggerated," and that the decrease of these evils is not sufficient to do away with the necessity of legislation.

I would translate the term "speaking unkindly" in page 9 to mean "habitually abusing," and the term "mischievous" to mean "exceedingly cruel."

I do not concur in the conclusion come to by the other gentlemen of the Committee. I am of opinion that a Declaratory Law might be passed without interfering with that liberty which Hindoos now by law possess in the matter of marriage.

ISHWAR CHUNDAR SURMA.

The 22nd January, 1867.

SPREAD OF EUROPEAN EDUCATION IN CHINA.

TRANSLATION OF A CHINESE MEMORIAL.

(From the Overland China Mail.)

THE recent memorial by the Foreign Board at Peking on Western education in China, a translation of which we subjoin must undoubtedly be considered the most important document which has ever emanated from Chinese officials, since foreign intercourse has become an object of political importance. For over one hundred and forty years has the government of this eccentric people remained obstinately deaf to all suggestions towards introducing the study of European arts and sciences into the programme of official education. Previous to this period, during the reigns of Wanieih of the Ming, and Shunchi of the Ching dynasties, in the early part of the 17th century, Ricci and Schaal had gained access to the Court, the latter during the troublous times of the downfall of the former dynasty acquiring great influence with the succeeding monarch of the new house, and being by him appointed President of the Astronomical Board at Peking, Schaal also cast cannon for the Emperor and instructed the Chinese in various mechanical arts. Father Ricci, a man of immense energy, had previously translated into Chinese over 300 works upon philosophy and mathematics, and the labours of these men where doubtless the original sources whence the Chinese drew little by little now know of the exact sciences and certain of the western arts. Verbiest, under the protection of the Emperor Kanghi, occupied a similar position, while Ripa and other clever jesuits obtained no small influence. The good fortune of the missionaries however, came to an end in 1724, since which period no direct influence has been obtained over the Chinese authorities by Europeans, till the recent operations of 1860. During the whole time therefore of the existence of the Chinese as a distinct people, which they themselves place at something like four thousand seven hundred years, one period only of some ninety years, much disturbed by events calculated to weaken its results, was marked by any attempt to acquire a knowledge of the arts and sciences which have sprung from the West; and the commencement of a voluntary discussion upon the benefits to be derived by the future pursuit of such studies, marks an era as important to China as those of the rise and fall of its successive dynasties.

TO THEIR MAJESTIES THE EMPRESS DOWAGER AND THE EMPEROR.

MEMORIAL by the Chinese Board of Foreign Affairs setting forth the arguments in favour of the study of astronomy and mathematics, and proposing regulations to this end.

Your Majesties' servants present a respectful memorial in which they submit the views they have formed respecting the study of astronomy and mathematics, and an extended system for calling forth candidates, both private and official, for examination.

They humbly promise by observing that they have already, on the 5th day of the 11th month, (December 11th 1866), presented a memorial in which, in consequence of the existing need for pursuing astronomical and mathematical study with a view to the construction of machinery and firearms, they proposed the institution of a school in addition to that of the *Tung Wen Kwan* (the school for languages) and the selection of Manchow or Chinese literary graduates of the second class or of the five subsidiary degrees of the same class, as also of officials of the 6th rank and below it who are already in actual employ, whether at Peking or in the Provinces, who should be enrolled after selection by examination, and the engagement of Europeans as instructors for the school, the regulations for which were to be carefully framed in detail and submitted for approval on the Imperial assent being signified to the proposition. In reply to the Memorial a decree has been issued, commanding that the proposition it contains be carried into effect, as has reverently been placed on record.

Your servants now proceed to observe that the proposal for inviting to examinations for the study of astronomy and mathematics does not in any wise imply a study due to mere curiosity and love of strangeness or deriving its impulse from the arts and science of the men of the West. It is simply that inasmuch as the methods followed by Europeans in their manufacture of machinery are in every case derived from the knowledge of mensuration and numbers, now that China has formed to desire to study the principles of the construction of steamships and machinery, unless Western teachers are made use of as guides to expound the fundamental principles of construction which form the basis of mechanical skill, and the attempt be made to do our own instructors, a useless waste of the public money without advantage to the actual necessities of the time may be apprehended as the result. Your servants have accordingly weighed this subject with repeated deliberation before setting forth this statement of their views. If, however, the matter be left without careful reflection, there will doubtless be some who will hold that the undertaking mooted by Your Servants is a matter brought forward without urgent necessity, and others who will deem it wrong to abandon the methods in vogue in China for the purpose of following in the footsteps of Europeans: whilst there will even be some who will maintain that for men of China to apply themselves to study under European instruction is a thing deeply to be ashamed of. Such views as these, however, only spring from lack of discernment in the questions of the day. The necessity that China should devise means for giving strength to herself has by this time reached its highest extreme, and no man of discernment believes otherwise than that the way to strengthen ourselves consists in pursuing certain of the European studies and in the manufacture of foreign appliances. Among the Provincial Viceroys, such men as Tso Tsung-t'ang and Li Hung-chang have been able clearly to appreciate this principle, and to adhere firmly to its enunciation; and in their memorials they have constantly dwelt at length upon the subject. Last year, Lihung-chang established a factory at Shanghai, to which officers and men selected from among the troops of the capital have been sent for purposes to study; and quite recently Tso Tsung-t'ang has also requested permission to set up for an Institute of Arts in Fukien, to select youthful and promising students and to engage foreigners as instructors of spoken and written languages and of mathematics and designing, to serve as a stepping-stone to the future construction of steamships and machinery. When the subject is thus regarded, it is plain that it is impossible to do otherwise than pursue the study of Western knowledge, and that this is not by any means the mere unsupported opinion of Your Majesty's present few Memorialists.

It may indeed be objected that transactions such as the hiring of steamships and the purchase of foreign arms, have already been carried out at the various Ports, and it may be asked, this plan being at once convenient and economical, what need exists for further trouble and expense? Views such as these are due to insensibility of the fact that the study which China stands in need of is in no wise confined to steamships, muskets, and artillery; but even on the ground of steamships and firearms, although the plan of hiring and purchasing as occasion dictates is a convenient one, yet by such a course the art of their production remains for ever in the hands of others, whilst by studying to elucidate their principles of origin, both the art is made intelligible and its practical application is placed within our power. The one course is an expedient to meet the requirements of circumstances, to other is a plan adapted to lasting needs; which of the two is the right one it requires no discussion to make clear.

The idea that it is wrong to abandon Chinese methods and to follow in the steps of Europeans may also be dilated upon. It is to be remarked that the germ of Western sciences is in fact originally borrowed from the Heaven-sent elements of Chinese knowledge. The eyes of Western philosophers having been turned towards the East, and the genius of these men being minutely painstaking and apt for diligent thought, they have succeeded in pursuing study to new results. For these they have usurped the name of sciences brought from over-sea; but in reality the methods (of their philosophy) are Chinese methods. This is the case with astronomy and mathematics, and it is equally so with the remaining sciences. China has originated the method, which Europeans have received as an inheritance. If now China be enabled to exalt herself to (their level, and we thoroughly) master the fundamental knowledge of these affairs, we shall no longer need to seek aid abroad when circumstances arise, and the advantages in this respect will assuredly be neither slight nor few. Moreover, the sciences of Europe were highly appreciated by your Majesty's sacred ancestor, the Emperor Benevolent (K'ang-Hi). During his reign, Europeans were ranged among the officials of the Court, were appointed as functionaries of the astronomical department: they were included in like favour with that which embraced their colleagues; in its comprehensive largeness the Imperial wisdom knew no distinction of country. Neither is it fitting that among the canons of the past which our reigning House upholds, the institution of mathematical study should be forgotten; the less so inasmuch as the science of numbers has a place among the six established arts. Of old, every husbandman and soldier was acquainted with the science of the Heavens, nor was it until in later years the study was stringently forbidden that those familiar with it became few. When the prohibition against the unlicensed study of astronomy was specially removed in the reign of K'anghi, knowledge was stimulated into abundant growth and the study of the Heavens became widely diffused. Scholars, in applying themselves to the canonical writings, simultaneously studied the science of numbers; and the works such men have published show equal care in research and in verification. The proverb runs; "The philosopher is disgraced by ignorance of a single thing;" and a man of letters who looks up to Heaven as he leaves his door without being able to give an account of the stars in their courses has also cause to be ashamed. Thus, even were this college not proposed to-day, it would still beseem us to devote study to such matters; and how much the more, then, when invitation is distinctly held forth?

As regards the assertion that it would be disgraceful to study under European teachers, this saying is ever still more devoid of truth. Of all the disgrace under Heaven, there is no shame (as Menims says) greater than that of being inferior to others. Now, the nations of Europe for 30 or 40 years past have devoted study to the construction of steamers, mutually learning from each other, and new methods of construction are daily developed. Japan also has of late despatched persons to Great Britain to study the English language and investigate mathematical science as a permanent basis for acquiring the art of steamship-building, in which, before many years are past, they may be expected to have attained proficiency. Without dwelling upon the various powerful and leading maritime nations of Europe, which mutually treat each other as equals,—if a more insignificant state like Japan shews itself capable of eagerly striving to build up its power, whilst China alone adheres immoveably to the routine of her long-descended ways, regardless of fresh activity, where, we would ask, will then be the greatest occasion for shame? If, on the contrary, we, though not holding ourselves disgraced as the inferiors of others, strive diligently to bring ourselves on a par with them, it may be, perhaps, in the future that we shall actually outstrip them. If, on the other hand, simply holding that to learn from others is disgraceful, we remain content in our position of inequality, will refraining altogether from study be the means of freeing us from disgrace?

If it be peradventure alleged that the art of construction is the business of handicraftsmen, with which scholars have no occasion to meddle, Your Servants are still further prepared to discuss this. They argue that the contents of the chapter in the Ritual of Chow entitled "Investigation of Handicraft" are devoted to the affairs of carpentry and carriage-building, and this is a book which for hundreds and thousands of years the schools have reverenced as a canonical work. And for what reason? It is because, whilst the handicraftman exercises the art, scholars elucidate the science. It is when theory is distinctly understood that practical application grows to proportions of greatness. The study now urged is the study of theory; that is to say, it is the scholar's duty to acquire knowledge through scientific analysis, without compulsion upon men of letters and officers of government to take hold personally of mechanical pursuits. Can doubt still further exist? The matter may be summed up in these words—in study, practical application is the ultimate aim; in action, adaptation to circumstance is the most important maxim.

However, manifold the dubitancies of outside observers may be, it beseems those who are discharging official duties to determine their policy with distinctness, and Your Servants in this matter have deliberated maturely. As, however, the affair is an innovation in its incipient stage, the method proposed for it should be devised with minute care. As a general principle, if strict rules for study be contemplated, liberal pecuniary allowances must needs be granted; and where a stimulus to exertion is intended, promotion in rank must be dealt out. Regulations in six clauses have accordingly been drawn up by Your Servants in joint consultation, and these are respectfully submitted to the perusal of Your Majesties, whose Imperial sanction is reverently awaited.

It remains further to be added that if officials having taken the various Hau-Lin degrees, who are naturally distinguished by their acquirements whilst the spirre of their employment is comparatively restricted, be directed to apply themselves to astronomical and mathematical study successful achievements will, doubtless be easy. In the same way, officials of the 5th rank and under, who have taken the first-class ordinary degree, whether holding office at Peking or in the Provinces, as also graduates of the second class and of the five subsidiary degrees of the same class come under the same category, and it is therefore requested that all such individuals be invited to compete, in order to widen the field for selection.

This Memorial Your Servants humbly submit to Your Majesties the Empresss Dowager and the Emperor, reverently entreating the sacred instructions as to the propriety of their views.

—Sanctioned December 30th 1866.

Here follow the six Regulations above referred to, which are in effect as follows:

1.—Officials and graduates of actual rank and under the age of 30 to be exclusively admitted.

2.—Students to live within the precincts of the college.

3.—Monthly examinations to be held and qualifications to be noted.

4.—Triennial examinations to be held and appointments conferred on successful candidates.

5.—Students to be provided with their meals at the expense of Government and to receive in addition Taels 10 per mensem.

6.—Extraordinary promotion to be awarded to graduates taking a first-class at the triennial examinations.

BANKS.

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The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

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"	3	do.	..... 2s. 0¾d. "
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"	1	do.	..... 2s. 0¾d. "
		On demand	..... 2s. 0¾d. "
On Scotland		do.	..... "
On Ireland		do.	..... "

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The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

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INTEREST ALLOWED.

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12 months	..	..	6 per cent.
6 do.	..	..	5 "
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COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 25th March 1867.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, BATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

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The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

4 months' sight (on City Bank) at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.			
3	do.	... ...	at 2s. 0¾d. "
2	do.	... ...	at 2s. 0¾d. "
1	do.	... ...	at 1s. 0¼d. "
On Demand (Head Office)		.....	at 1s. 0¼d. "

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	4 "
Do.	12	do.	5 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances per Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 60,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondees on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondees forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 23rd March 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Managers—M. BALFOUR, Esq.,

London Bankers—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 2/0¾ per Rupee.

3	do.	2/0¾ "
2	do.	2/0¾ "
1	do.	2/0¾ "
On demand		2/0¾ "

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 22nd March 1867. W. H. PEILE, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited); and Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICE—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases Bills.

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.

At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months' notice	3	per annum.
6 ditto	4	do.
12 ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—

Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—FIFTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 45,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Paid up Capital Rupees 8,83,350.

OFFICE—No. 40, MEADOW STREET.

Board of Directors.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POONJAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
CULLIANDASS MOHUNDASS, Esq.
Secretary.

Messrs. John Beattie and Hormusjee Jehangeerjee Dady, *Solicitors.*

Messrs. CRAWFORD and HURRELL.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay President or Bank Cashier, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits according to arrangement,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.

On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on applica tion at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.

Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,

D. MACPHERSON, Manager.

Bombay, 12th February 1867.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a large commodious and airy First and Second Floor. Also three GODOWNS and three STABLES for Horses and Carriages in Armenian Lane. Apply to RUTTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE WOONWALLA in Armenian Lane, Fort.

TO LET, several BUNGALOWS in different parts of Bombay, large and small. For Rent and other particulars apply to ROGERS, COHEN & Co. No. 7 Forbes Street.

TO BE LET.—TWO GROUND FLOORS of a building situated in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate which are well adapted for Offices, Show Room or Godowns. Rent for each not less than Rupees 250 per month. For further information, apply at the premises.

TO LET.—From the 7th April, the large and commodious BUNGALOW, situated on the West side of Malabar Hill, at present occupied by Jos. O'LEARY, Esq. For Rent and other particulars, apply to the undersigned.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama's Estate.

TO LET.—From the 1st proximo, the large and Commodious BUNGALOW situated on the West side of Malabar Hill lately occupied by Mr. W. E. CRUM. For rent and other particulars apply to the undersigned.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama.
6, Rampart Row.

TO LET.—A large BILLIARD ROOM, all complete, splendidly situated in Fort overlooking the whole of the Harbour. Address E. TONKINS, Office No. 3, Sassoon Buildings, East, Elphinstone Circle.

TO BE LET, FOR THE SEASON, the BUNGALOW at MAHABLESHWAR, known as the "MONASTERY," conveniently situate on the Sydney Point Road. Apply to THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.) Bombay, 21st February, 1867.

TO LET, from the 15th May, a comfortable BUNGALOW, situated on Malabar Hill, and formerly occupied by Mr. BIRCH. Apply by letter to "H. G." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, in Chinchpoogly, two moderate sized commodious BUNGALOWS known as Mornington Villas. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN.

TO LET, (with immediate possession). 1. The OFFICES in Forbes Street, recently vacated by Messrs. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

2. A comfortable BUNGALOW in No. 21. Love Lane, Mazagon. Apply to FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA and CHINA, LIMITED.

TO LET at MATHERAN for the present Season, THREE Comfortable BUNGALOWS, known as the "EWART LODGE," "WADIA LODGE", and "MALDONGA HOUSE." All of them are furnished and well situated. Rents reasonable. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

No. 11, Forbes Street.

TO LET, with IMMEDIATE POSSESSION a large Comfortable BUNGALOW, situated in Belasis Road, lately vacated by Mr. Ardesher Limjee. Also a comfortable furnished BUNGALOW on Khundalla Hill for the present Season. For particulars apply to

11, Forbes Street. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

OFFICES TO LET AS FOLLOWS:—

First floor of a House in Meadow Street, opposite to the Oriental Bank. Rent Rs. 125.

Second floor of a House in Meadow Street above Messrs. Brice and Co., spacious office apartments in Meadow Street on the first floor lately vacated by the Grand Finance, opposite the Oriental Bank.

A shop and a godown in Meadow Street, opposite to the late Bombay Bank's premises.

First floor of a house in Church Gate Street above Messrs Merjee, Johnstone and Co., Auctioneers. Rent cheap.

A Ground floor of a house with a godown in Church Gate Street on the ground floor. Rent reasonable.

Apartments in Apollo Street lately vacated by Mr. Cleary.

A comfortable office room with another small room at 11, Forbes Street. Rent Rs. 50 only, for rent and particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

11, Forbes Street.

WANTED.

WANTED, two thoroughly competent men to work a SODA WATER MACHINE at Jacobabad. Apply with Certificates to J. A. BROWN & Co. 1 Dean Lane, 18th March 1867.

WANTED, by a young female, a SITUATION, in any light capacity to a Lady or in a Family, the highest references given has to respectability. Address by letter "A. H." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,

And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Revenue exceeds £310,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £10,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlements of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

HENRY EDWARD AETLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.

THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.

SAMUEL MCCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).

WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.

Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.

Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.

Agents— " EWART, LATHAM & Co.

City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (Ld.)

Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

" THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

Secretary—D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	Half-yearly.		Monthly.		Half-yearly.		Monthly.	
	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.
20	16	8 0	2	14 9	19	8 0	3	7 3
30	20	0 0	3	8 8	22	0 0	3	14 4
40	25	0 0	4	6 10	26	0 0	4	9 8
50	33	0 0	5	13 6	33	8 0	5	14 11
60	46	0 0	8	2 4	47	0 0	8	5 2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 or the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER,
Secretary, for Western India.

4, Church Lane, Bombay, February 1867.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th August, 1866.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.	HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICHARD BAGGALLAY, Esq.	SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.	A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.	LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.	CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.	JOHN CAY, Esq., LL.D.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.	Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.	DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETTY, Esq.	ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ESTWISLE, Esq.	WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.	LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*

JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*

ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*

THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*

W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be